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J. S. Department of Agriculture

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

Vol. X

SEPTEMBER

No. 3

Highest
Grade

Ornamental Nursery Stock

Widest
Variety

A Noble Flower

THE Peony is a flower for the million. It almost rivals the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom and the Rhododendron in stately growth. It flowers in hundreds of delicate colors. It is hardy as an oak; vigorous in habit of growth; free from disease and insects. Its foliage is rich and glossy. For bold display of color no other flower is so well adapted. It may be planted singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of Rhododendrons. The flowers are very lasting. Our collection has been made with great care and includes the best and most distinct varieties.



The Peony.

PAINESVILLE
NURSERIES

The Storrs & Harrison Co.

PAINESVILLE,
OHIO

"Specialists In Whatever We Propagate."

A Complete Variety List

Ornamentals, Fruits, Roses, Evergreens,
Clematis, Herbaceous Plants
for
Nurserymen, Dealers, Orchardists, Gardeners
and Landscape Architects
Lowest Prices Consistent With Quality

Our office and nurseries are situated on
the Rochester and Eastern R. R. only
one and one-half hours from Rochester

W. & T. Smith Company

GENEVA, N. Y.

700 Acres

63 Years

FALL 1909

LARGE QUANTITIES OF

Cherry
Apple
Pear
Plum

Catalpa Speciosa Pure

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,
and Small Fruits a Specialty

C. M. Hobbs & Sons

BRIDGEPORT, IND.

LILACS

Choicest Named Varieties

Including the famous

Highland Park Collection

Fine Plants for Delivery in October

Prices on Application

ELLWANGER & BARRY

Mount Hope Nurseries

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Fall 1909 and Spring 1910 PRICE-LIST

NOW READY

If anyone in the trade entitled to receive our wholesale price list is
without one, a copy will be very gladly sent on request. In it we offer a
choice collection of fruits and ornamentals, carefully grown and graded
with a view to supplying satisfactorily the discriminating buyers
whose orders we are accustomed to handle, and including a good lot of
the well-known "J & P" specialties.

ROSES
TREE LILACS
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII
ETC.

CLEMATIS
TREE HYDRANGEAS
PEONIES
ETC.

Large buyers are invited to submit Want Lists before
placing their orders

Jackson and Perkins Company

Growers for The Trade. Wholesale Exclusively.
Dispensers of "The Preferred Stock."

Which is grown at NEWARK in WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK
STATE

Aug. 1, '09.

IMPORTANT

Established 1845

Bryant's Nurseries

Offer a large general line of Nursery Stock for Fall 1909. Our stock is as well grown as close personal attention and proper environment can make it. Sixty-four years has taught us how to do it. Our Specialties are: Apple, Cherry, Currants, Gooseberry, in fruits. Elm, Carolina Poplar, Norway, Sugar and Soft Maples in Ornamental trees. Altheas, Green and Purple Barberry, Barberry Thunbergii, Lilacs, Syringas, Snowballs, California and Amoor River Privet, Virginia Creeper, Climbing Honeysuckles, Ampelopsis, Clematis, Etc. 50000 Peony in the best named sorts. Catalpa Speciosa and all kinds of Forest Seedlings. Correspondence solicited. Would be pleased to answer questions about our stock.

Arthur Bryant & Son

PRINCETON, ILL.

Now is the time to Figure on your wants for Fall 1909

We are ready to quote lowest prices on **Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Tree Seedlings** for Fall delivery, or Spring 1910. If in need of genuine **Catalpa Speciosa** or **Black Locust Seedlings**, write for prices. We have them in any quantity.

The Willadean Nurseries

Warsaw, Kentucky

MY BUSINESS for several seasons has been growing very rapidly, and the season just past has far exceeded any former year. I have therefore been compelled to increase my acreage to meet the growing demand for my plants, and I expect this summer to build an additional large up-to-date packing house so that my daily out-put of plants will be greatly increased during the shipping season. This will enable me to handle promptly all orders that I receive. If you buy strawberry plants, get in communication with me before contracting for your next season's supply.

W. W. THOMAS

Anna, Ill.

"The Strawberry Plant Man."

WAXAHACHIE NURSERY COMPANY

Grows a general line of Nursery Stock especially adapted to the South-West. Our surplus is for sale in high grade, clean stock, at right prices. Dormant Bud Peach, Plum and Apricot, all leading varieties. Best 1-year Cherry block in country. 1-year Apple, Grape, Black and Dew Berries, and California Privet.

No Charge for Packing in Car Loose

Waxahachie Nursery Company
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Our preliminary list, quoting prices for all sizes and sorts of fruit tree stocks, as well as **Ornamental Stocks**, is now distributed. In case you have not received it, ask for the same. It is mailed free on application.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

WRITE DIRECT TO US

TRANSON BROTHERS & D. DAUVESSE'S NURSERIES

BARBIER & COMPANY, Successors

16 Route d' Olivet

Orleans, France

Seasonable Results of
Successful Nursery Business
Fruit and Ornamenial



American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

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Vol. X

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1909

No. 3

What Nursery Stock Did For One Man

Earned for Him the Title of Quality Apple King and Caused Him to Refuse \$2,000 Per Acre for Thousands of Acres Bought Since 1888 at Fifty Cents Per Acre

IT is claimed that Missouri is now the greatest apple tree state, though according to the census the production of apples is greatest in New York. Missouri has 20,040,399 trees, and New York 15,054,832 trees. The total acreage of apple and pear trees (mostly apples, of course) is 5,000,000 acres.

The total number of apple trees in the United States is 201,974,642, according to the last census, 1908, and that number will be greatly increased in the next few years if the plans of the principal growers of the west are carried out.

If the claims of the far western growers are justified a census five years from now will show quite different results than the above. At the Spokane apple show a few months ago Michael Horan, an orchardist of Wenatchee, Wash., was crowned apple king of America, having captured the chief prize of \$1,000 for the best earload exhibit.

There will be many probably to dispute the title, but according to Van Norden's Magazine, Mr. Horan's exhibit was marvelous. His earload consisted of 630 boxes, 50,000 apples, which scored 96 1-4 out of a possible 100 points in quality and appearance. The prize-winning fruit was later displayed in England.

Mr. Horan is a native of Stockbridge, Mass., which town he left to engage in breaking horses in California. He went to Washington in 1888, where he grazed cattle on the present site of Wenatchee and the valley, buying thousands of acres of land at 50 cents an acre. At the show a few months ago he was able to say:

"My orchard should yield 14,000 boxes of pears, 14,000 boxes of peaches and 16,000 boxes of apples in 1909. I have refused an offer of \$2,000 an acre for the land that cost me 50 cents."

In Kansas there is another apple king, though the dispute between them has been patched up by calling one quality king and the other quantity king.

The latter is Judge Wellhouse, of Topeka, Kan. The basis of his title is the ownership of over 1,000 acres devoted to apple trees. Also he has raised more than half a million bushels of apples and sold them for a little over \$205,000.

The pear crop of the Rogue river valley, Oregon, for the season of 1909 is estimated at 275 cars, which will represent a value of over \$300,000. The crop is an exceptionally good one, and will bring the highest prices,

Benefits of Co-operation

Addressing the meeting in Rochester, N. Y., at which a State Fruit Growers' Exchange was formed, William C. Barry, the well-known nurseryman, said Western New York orchardists had neglected the marketing end of the fruit business. This section of the country, he said, is far behind many other sections in that respect, despite the fact that all kinds of fruit from Western New York have a high reputation in the markets of the world. He deplored the lack of organization and said he hoped the proposed association would be formed. Professor L. B. Judson, of Cornell University, Ithaca, described the workings of the selling associations in the Hood river district of Oregon.

What Spraying Will Do

The latest bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station shows what can be done in the way of raising apples in Ohio. It tells of a man who last year sold 1650 barrels of apples from his 12 acres near Fremont for approximately \$7400. His net returns from the crop exceeded \$5500, or nearly \$500 per acre.

The man is Mr. John A. Stokes and his three 4-acre orchards contain 534 trees in all, ranging in age from 12 to 24 years. His big yield was obtained through no marked superiority of stock or soil, but simply through intelligent and scientific treatment of the trees, which were sprayed at the right times and with the right preparations. The result was a crop in which the loss from wormy apples was less than one per cent. for one orchard, about two per cent. for the second.

International Horticultural Exhibition

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society are proposing that an International Horticultural Exhibition should be held in England in 1911 as it is more than 40 years since one took place in London—viz., in 1866. With the exhibition it is proposed to hold a conference on the origin, breeding, and heredity of plants.

Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal., while defending the quality of his wonderberry, says the berry has been too highly exploited by dealers. He says they made more than \$20,000 out of its exploitation, while he has received less than a third of \$1,000 as his share of the work.

Many Nursery Trees Needed

The Minnesota Fruit Lands Company, of Minneapolis, has secured another quarter section of fruit land in the State of Washington which will be improved and planted to trees this fall. This makes a total of 560 acres held by this company in Klickitat County, Wash.

The Republic Orchard Corporation, also of Minneapolis, has bought a half section on the Little Klickitat and this, also, will be subdivided and set to winter apples. This latter company, with a capital of a half million dollars, it is expected, will gradually acquire large tracts near Goldendale and start extensive orchards of winter varieties. This comes partly as a result of the very attractive displays of this county at the A.-Y.-P. exposition, which demonstrate the keeping qualities of the fruit grown on the lands at an elevation of from one to two thousand feet. The building of homes on these tracts, all of which are tributary to Goldendale, will insure a decided increase in business.

Pacific Coast Nurserymen's Officers

The Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen have elected the following officers: S. A. Miller, Milton, Ore., president; C. Malmo, Seattle, past president; C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, secretary and treasurer; F. H. Stanton, Hood River, Ore.; O. F. Smith, Blackfoot, Ida.; J. Maxwell, California; W. M. Grisinger, Salt Lake; Richard Layritz, Victoria, B. C.; and F. A. Wiggins, Toppenish, vice presidents; A. McGill, Hillsboro, Ore.; A. Lingham, Christopher, Wash., and J. A. Stewart, Christopher, Wash., executive committee.

The association voted to hold its next annual convention at Walla Walla on the second Wednesday in July, 1910.

Co-operative Fruit Company

The organization was affected in St. Catherines, Ont., August 9th of the Ontario & Western Co-operative Fruit Company, whose object is to ship fruit from the Niagara fruit belt to the Canadian West direct from the producer to the consumer, thus cutting out the middleman's profits.

The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association is preparing to ship apples directly to Liverpool and to French and German ports.

How J. Van Lindley's Persistent Efforts Paid

Sales From His Peach Orchard This Year Brought Him \$43,000--An Object Lesson of the Value of Modern Discovery and Scientific Experimentation--Applied Knowledge Gained at Conventions of American Association of Nurserymen and American Pomological Society

IT would be difficult to find a better object lesson of the value modern discovery and scientific experimentation in the agricultural and horticultural realms than the one I picked up yesterday from that veteran nurseryman, pomologist, horticulturist, and agriculturist, J. Van Lindley, of Pomona, Guilford county; writes Andrew Joyner from Greensboro, N. C., in the Raleigh "News and Observer."

IN VARIED INDUSTRIES

While Mr. Lindley is known all over the country as the most extensive nurseryman in the entire South, supplying for the past forty years, as did his father before him, fruit trees from his 700 acres of fruits, flowers, shrubs and ornamental tree stocks, he has in the meantime been largely engaged in advanced agriculture of the standard crops of corn, grain and other farm products. He has developed other industries, being really a pioneer in the South in the making of a regular mercantile success of the cut flower business, his fifteen large greenhouses at Pomona, with 35,000 square feet of glass covering attesting the value of developing an idea into a practical result. Another industry, new when begun, which Mr. Lindley developed, was the manufacture of terra cotta tiling, drain, sewer and water piping. This was begun many years ago to furnish his many farms the necessary drainage. Now his terra cotta works, a mile from his home, is a pretty good sized village where hundreds of workmen find employment, and the product of this factory finds ready sale all over the country, it being the largest in the whole country except possibly the extensive plant of Chattanooga.

ORGANIZED ORCHARD COMPANY

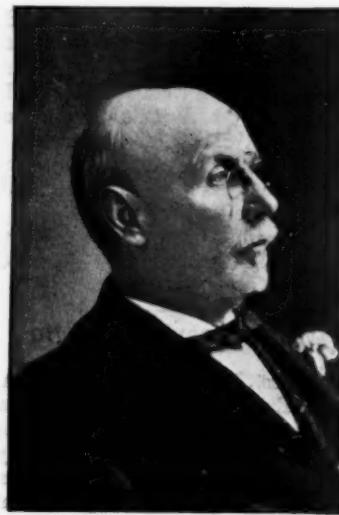
In 1891, he organized the J. Van Lindley Orchard Company, several of his friends taking stock in the enterprise. Looking over the country, he selected Moore county as the best prospective peach-growing section, and purchased 1,800 acres of land about midway between Southern Pines and Pinehurst. On 300 acres of this land were planted 50,000 peach trees, and never did trees grow faster and never was there a better prospect of big money than from the shipment of fruit from this immense orchard. When the trees came into bearing the sales were remunerative, and the prospect of better profits by larger crops as the trees grew older were fine.

In 1897 the first San Jose scale ever discovered in North Carolina appeared on the trees of the J. Van Lindley Nursery Company, greatly damaging the crops that year. By 1898 the scale had increased until it extended through the whole orchard. The place was anathematized by neighbors as a pest spreading the fatal scale throughout the land. Every known expedient to stamp it out was tried regardless of expense, the final outcome being the

digging up and burning of 30,000 trees.

ACQUIRED SOLE OWNERSHIP

This greatly discouraged the company, and Mr. Lindley paid every shareholder 100 cents on the dollar for his stock, and with sole ownership he kept pegging away, the name of the enterprise not being changed. He carefully nursed the trees remaining and secured fairly good crops, though prevented from clearing much money on account of the additional expense of having to fight the scale and other pests. Kerosene emulsion was now used with some benefit, but it damaged the trees, was expensive and it began to look like the peach business was a failure as a paying



J. Van Lindley.

proposition, even with such indomitable a spirit as Mr. Lindley's. On account of the San Jose scale added to the other pests, which increased with the industry in Moore county, as well as in Georgia, hundreds of thousands of trees were destroyed and the industry abandoned in despair. In some sections of Georgia the peach growing business was entirely given up, the monetary loss being in the millions and in these sections peach growing has not yet been renewed.

AT NURSERYMEN'S CONVENTION

In 1904, Mr. Lindley as is his custom each year, attended the annual session of the American Association of Nurserymen, of which he is a member and having also been twice honored with the presidency. The session was held at Milwaukee. At this meeting a New Jersey member in an address told of the success he had met with in destroying the scale and gave the formula of the lime, sulphur and salt mixture. The formula was sulphur 17 lbs., lime, 20 lbs., salt, 20 lbs., for each fifty gallons of water. Mr. Lindley came home, purchased a 30 H. P. boiler with which to prepare the mixture and proceeded to begin anew the fight on the scale. He gave the trees a thorough spraying and

was rejoiced to find that he had at last found a remedy for the scale as well as a preventive. He now leaves out the salt entirely, and has not been troubled with the scale since. He says that he will abandon the preparation of the mixture in future, since he can purchase the "soluble lime and sulphur solution" already prepared and better prepared with less expense to be dissolved in proportion of one of the solution to 10 gallons of water.

AT POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

With the victory over the scale in 1905 Mr. Lindley took courage, but was greatly troubled over the other pests, continuing but without much success his war upon the curculio, the worm and rot. In the fall of 1905 while attending the annual session of the American Pomological Society, he heard an address by an eminent specialist, who gave an improved formula to the Bordeaux mixture, which he said he had found effective in destroying the curculio, the worm and the rot fungus growth. This formula was: Blue stone, four ounces; lime, six pounds; arsenic of lead, two pounds, mixed with fifty gallons of water. For June peaches this mixture is sprayed when the trees are about shedding their blooms and repeated in ten days or two weeks. For late peaches a third spraying is given later in the season.

As to the cost, Mr. Lindley says that the expense for the mixture and labor for his orchard which this year amounts to 35,000 trees covering 200 acres, is two and one-half cents per tree. He has found that he has practical immunity now from the scale and from the other troubles, and is again increasing the number of trees. Without the curculio he gets a big crop, and without the worm or rot he gets a perfect peach that will keep a week without damaging or rotting.

PRODUCES PERFECT PEACHES

As a result of Mr. Lindley's persistence in making the peach growing business a success, on the first week in July he had forwarded his last car load of early peaches to Boston, not a speck or sign of worm in a single peach, all coming from healthy trees. These peaches were of the Carman Mayflower and June Swan varieties, and the gross sales amounted to \$27,000. Next week he will begin shipping Elbertas just after the Georgia crop has given out. This crop will bring about \$16,000, making the total sales from this one orchard of peaches alone of \$43,000 in one year. And five thousand of these trees are two year olds, from which were gathered only 5,100 crates.

Mr. Lindley also has 2,800 pear trees and a big crop of dewberries on this Southern Pines land which yield a good profit. He says that section is admirably adapted for peaches as his experience there with peaches in the past 18 years, is that eight years out of nine the crop escapes being killed by frost or breeze.

Since learning how to protect the fruit from rot, cuculio, etc., and the trees from scale and fungus growth, he is gradually increasing the number of trees, stocking it from his nursery near Greensboro, and satisfied that it is now a splendid paying business.

He said to me today, after giving me this interesting account of his defeats and final victory: "I now consider the San Jose scale a blessing, because it taught me and others the value of spraying for other troubles, fungus, cuculio, rot, etc., and enables me to put a perfect peach on the market, and a perfect peach never fails to sell for good prices, and what is better never fails to delight the one who eats it."

Loss \$1,000,000

Not more than a fourth of a crop of peaches and one-third of a crop of apples will be gathered this year in Pennsylvania, according to information received at the State Department of Agriculture. State Zoologist Surface estimates that the loss to the apple growers this year will amount to \$1,000,000.

"This will be due mostly to the codling moth," said Professor Surface. "The inspectors of the department say that nearly 95 per cent. of the apples of the State have been stung or are wormy. The drought is responsible for some of the shortage."

Illinois Fruit Investigation

Prof. J. C. Blair, chief of the horticultural department of the University of Illinois, accompanied by a party of prominent horticulturists of the state, last month began a tour of the fruit sections for the making of scientific investigation of conditions. Prof. Blair is highly enthusiastic regarding conditions in the western part of the state but less so in regard to the prospects for a large crop in the southern portion of Illinois.

Prof. Blair was accompanied by Captain Henry Augustine, Normal; Senator H. M. Dunlap, Savoy; A. C. Reasoner, Urbana; O. S. Watkins, Urbana; R. B. Howe, Urbana, A. V. Scherner, Ridge Farm; E. W. Bailey, Champaign.

Income For Small Fruit Grower

I should figure something like this after I had had my country home for ten years, says E. P. Powell in *Outing Magazine*. Strawberries, home supply only; black raspberries only for home, with a possible small surplus; red raspberries, \$300 a year; cherries, \$100 a year; gooseberries, \$25 a year; blackberries, \$250 a year; plums, \$800 a year. All this depends of course on decision of character, as well as on comprehending the work you are at.

Texas Nurserymen's Association

Officers of the Texas Nurserymen's Association elected at the College Station meeting, are: President, J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie; vice-president, J. L. Downing, Wichita Falls; secretary-treasurer, John H. Kerr, Sherman.

Western New York Fruit Growers

Have Organized Shipping Exchange--Co-operation With Ozark Fruit Growers' Association--Conference With Manager P. A. Rogers

P. A. Rogers, General Manager of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association was in Rochester, N. Y., last month and to complete arrangements with the officers of the Growers & Shippers' Exchange whereby the two co-operative clearing house exchanges will use the same salaried agencies in many market centers of the United States.

The Ozark Fruit Growers' Association has its headquarters at Monet, Mo., and acts as a clearing house for 25 associations of fruit growers in Missouri and Arkansas and is also the largest distributor of strawberries in America, also handling large quantities of peaches, apples and other fruits.

Mr. Rogers has had many years' experience in co-operative work among fruit growers, and predicts a great future for the Growers and Shippers' Exchange, recently organized in Rochester; and says that the movement should have been made long ago, for the promiscuous shipping of products from so large a producing district without proper distribution is bound to glut some large as well as some small markets, which means, in the long run, higher prices to the consumer and smaller returns to the grower.

Mr. Rogers has just finished an auto trip through the apple and peach belt of New York State, and expresses much surprise at the enormous amount of fruit trees lately planted, declaring that the co-operative possibilities of New York State will equal or excel those of California, and that the growers in the apple and peach belt of New York must have a system of distribution to get the results that the organized grower in other producing belts now enjoys.

A published report of the Ozark Fruit Growers' Association shows that there has been no deception in packing, honest treatment to buyers, and proper distribution.

D. M. Wurtz, of Waynesboro, Pa., and other large growers forming a committee of Pennsylvania growers, met with the Board of Directors of the Growers & Shippers' Exchange at Oleott, regarding plans for the growers of Pennsylvania to co-operate with the growers of New York State.

Western New York has the largest crop of peaches it ever grew, of quality never better, and prices promise to be within the reach of everyone. Fruit men who have investigated, estimate that Western New York alone will have 2,500 to 3,000 cars of peaches.

Col. H. C. C. Trexler, of Allentown, Pa., is the owner of one of the largest and most up-to-date peach orchards in Eastern Pennsylvania, or perhaps in the state. This orchard was started in 1905, when several thousand trees were planted and each year since large plantings have been made so that at the present time the orchard contains 10,000 peach and 2,000 apple trees.

Texas Nut Growers

At the annual meeting of the Texas Nut Growers' Association, at College Station, F. T. Ramsey, of Austin, president, and H. B. Beck, of Denton, secretary, there was a warm and exceedingly interesting discussion regarding the productiveness of pecans planted from seed. A majority of the members adhered to the opinion that deterioration to at least a certain extent would follow such systems. The importance of the pecan industry is becoming more marked with each succeeding year and the papers and discussions of this organization are of value to practically every farmer of the state.

The Apple Crop

With only two exceptions of consequence have any apple districts this year more fruit than last year—Colorado and Michigan, which promise a larger crop than last year, says the Chicago Packer. On the other hand, there is no commercial district that is extremely short of apples this season, although outside of Michigan the central states will have a light crop. But that was the case also last year. The large surplus districts—New York state and the Pacific Northwest—both have smaller yields than last year.

Nurseryman Retains Property

Holding possession for four years of a nursery property here which he bought on the agreement to pay for it in instalments, James Conroy, of this city, resisted the efforts of Charles Berg, of East Orange, to oust him, and in the court of chancery has been supported in his contention for possession, says a Plainfield, N. J., despatch to the Newark Star.

The property originally belonged to Conroy's father, who was unable to hold it, and the place was sold under foreclosure four years ago. It was bought by Berg for \$18,000. James Conroy went to New York state to work in a nursery for a time, but returned and offered to buy back the place, agreeing to pay \$1,000 at a time. He was to take charge of the business and get \$75 per month from the owner. Recently Berg began suit in chancery for possession of the property, but Robert Newton Crane, counsel for Conroy, offered the papers of agreement of four years ago. The court decided for Mr. Conroy.

Yankton Nurseries Sold

George E. and Eva E. Whiting have sold the Whiting nurseries at Yankton, S. D., to the Whiting Nurseries Company, incorporated for \$48,000.

Hyde Park Nursery Company of Muskogee, Okla., with a capital of \$25,000, has been incorporated by Clayton Stoner, W. D. Ford and William S. Harsha.

Legal Opinion on Wisconsin Nursery Law

Procured by Chairman Charles J. Brown of the Legislative Committee of the American Association of Nurserymen--No License Needed by Principal or Agent of Nursery Outside of Wisconsin Taking Orders and Shipping Stock Into That State--Inspection Certificate Needed, However

THE FOLLOWING important communication is self explanatory:

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 5th, 1909.

Charles J. Brown,
Chairman Legislative Committee,
American Association of Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—

We have your letter of August 4th, enclosing a copy of Chapter 468 of the Laws of 1909 of the State of Wisconsin in regard to nursery inspection within that state. You have asked us to examine the law and report to you upon it.

For the purpose of this opinion we shall assume you and your associates send or employ persons in Wisconsin to take orders for nursery stock; that those orders so taken are mailed to you and your associates at their offices outside of the State of Wisconsin, and if such orders are approved by you and your associates, then and thereafter you ship the goods into the State of Wisconsin to fill the orders.

This is quite important, because we are called upon to give you an opinion as to what is and what is not "doing business" in the State of Wisconsin.

Section 1494-4 provides that whenever any trees, shrubs, plants, or vines are shipped into Wisconsin from another state, they must have upon the package, box, or car, a certificate showing that the contents have been inspected by a duly appointed state or government official showing that they are apparently free from the San Jose scale, etc.

This is a reasonable provision for the state to adopt, as we understand it, you and your associates are now conforming to that regulation.

Section 1494-6 provides:

No person, firm or corporation shall engage or continue in business of selling, within the State, fruit trees, etc., without first having obtained a license to do business in the state. Agents and others offering for sale nursery stock in this state shall be required to obtain a duplicate of the license at the cost of a dollar each.

Under the authorities which we shall quote to you, when you obtain orders, as above indicated, you are not offering for sale nursery stock in the state and you are not called upon, nor any of the agents soliciting the orders called upon, to obtain a license. Your nursery stock is offered for sale in the State of New York.

Section 1494-7 provides that any person, firm or corporation outside of the state may obtain a license to sell plants or nursery stock in the state upon the payment of Ten Dollars, etc., and that the agents must carry with them a duplicate copy of the license.

This provision does not affect, nor can it affect, you or your associates who are shipping nursery stock into the state; for the reasons which we shall give hereafter.

Many of the states have provided the terms upon which foreign corporations and others can "do business" in the state

and these laws have been the subject of considerable litigation; but we think the law is pretty well settled in that regard at present.

In the case of the *Pennsylvania Coalies Company vs. McKeever*, 183 N. Y., 98. A West Virginia corporation sued for the price of a cargo of coal delivered to the defendant in the City of New York.

Defense was interposed upon the ground that the corporation was "doing business" in the State of New York without first procuring from the Secretary of State a certificate authorizing it to do business in that state. Notwithstanding this defense, the plaintiff had judgment in the Court below and this judgment was affirmed in the Court of Appeals, and in the opinion the following language was used:

To be doing business in this state implies corporate continuity of conduct in that respect, such as might be evidenced by the investment of capital here with the maintenance of an office for the transaction of its business, and those incidental circumstances which attest the corporation intends to avail itself of the privileges to carry on a business. In short, it should appear that the corporation and its officers intend to establish a continuous business in the City of New York, and not one of a temporary character.

A corporation of one state may send its agents to another to solicit orders for its goods, or contract for the sale thereof, without being embarrassed or obstructed by state regulation as to taking out license, filing certificates, or establishing resident agencies. The state which imposes limitations upon the power of a corporation, created under the laws of another state to make contracts within the state for the carrying on of commerce between the states, violates that clause of the constitution which confers upon congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce.

In Indiana it was held that an ordinance of a town requiring all traveling peddlers of goods to take out a license, was void as to residents of other states who were engaged in selling goods located in such other states on the ground that it was an interference with inter-state commerce.

In Illinois it was held that an ordinance of a city prohibiting the selling of books within the city by an agent of a wholesale house of another state without taking out a license and paying a license fee, was void as being in conflict with the federal power to regulate commerce between the states. The Supreme Court of the United States (113 U. S., 728) long since decided, in construing a statute of Colorado, that it could not be construed to prevent the plaintiff, a corporation of another state, from transacting any business in Colorado, which, of itself, is commerce, and any attempt to prohibit it, except upon conditions, is to regulate commerce between Colorado and Ohio where the plaintiff resided and that power is within the exclusive province of congress.

Finally, we hold that all of this act, which requires any of your agents in soliciting orders in Wisconsin to take out a license or to carry with them duplicate

license, is void on the ground that congress alone can regulate commerce between states and that you and your associates, when shipping goods into Wisconsin to fill orders taken by your agents in Wisconsin, are engaged in inter-state commerce, and the legislature of Wisconsin is without power to place conditions upon the manner in which you shall transact this inter-state commerce.

This, of course, does not in any manner deprive the State of Wisconsin from the enactment of just and reasonable laws under its police power to prevent shipment into the state of dangerous or diseased nursery stock, and it is for this reason that we say to you that Section 1494-4 requiring you to have affixed to the boxes a certificate from a duly appointed state or government official at your place of residence, showing that stock is free from San Jose scale or other injurious insects, or from its diseases, is a reasonable regulation, and if you desire to ship nursery stock into Wisconsin you will be required to comply with that provision.

If there is any other portion of the act about which you are in doubt; we shall be very glad, indeed, to call specific attention to it, but the provisions above referred to are the only ones which seem to affect you or your associates who are carrying on business in other states than the State of Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,
McGUIRE & WOOD.
By Horace McGuire.

Convention Dates Ahead

Oct. 12-14—National Nut Growers' Association, Albany, Ga.
1910.
Jan. 8-15—National Apple Show, at Denver, Nov. 15-20—National Horticultural Congress at Council Bluffs, Ia.
Dec. 6-12—National Apple Show, at Denver, Colo.

Notice to Advertisers.

The Copy for Advertisements in AMERICAN FRUITS must be in hand by the 15th of the month previous to issue.

NURSERIES F. DELAUNAY

ANGERS, FRANCE

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Fruit tree stocks as:

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Etc., Etc.**

Forest trees seedling and transplanted:
Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Maneth,
Multiflora Roses.

My General Catalogue will be sent free on application

Nursery Conditions in Oregon

The nursery conditions in Oregon on a whole, year in and year out are very favorable, writes a nurseryman from that section.

The climate is fine. The mild summers and mild winters encourage the stock to put forth their greatest growing efforts and these, with the condition of the soil, give to the trees and plants many advantages over nursery stock grown elsewhere.

One thing, for instance, that will prove this is, that all eastern men proficient in the nursery business and skilled in nursery tactics who come to this coast are wholly at a loss to know what to do. The different kinds of stock, the different manner of raising them and selling them, the different climate and soil comes before the eastern nurseryman and he must start in to learn the business as it is conducted here.

For the raising of the nursery stock, the weather conditions are fine as they were last year, but it must be said that all regions have their drawbacks and this year so far has not been a good growing year. The late frosts this spring along with the dry weather has been the cause of much loss from trees and plants dying and seeds that were planted in due season failed to make their appearance above the ground.

The diseases that effect the eastern grown trees are not so noticeable here in the west. Crown and root gall and fungus growth does not exist so much here, as it does in the eastern states. Pear blight is not to be found here at all.

As far as the selling of the stock goes and preparing it for sale, there is no trouble whatever. The weather conditions are always favorable this time of year and the soil is loosened up so that there is no difficulty experienced at all in removing the trees from the ground and delivering them to the customers.

There is always a great demand for nursery stock in Oregon, and the demand makes fair prices so that the painstaking nurseryman ought to succeed. Immigrants are arriving daily from all parts of the world. These immigrants come with the intention of making a home for themselves and these are the persons that make the sale of nursery stock great.

Transportation helps the nursery conditions to a great extent. Railroads are being constructed to the more fertile localities, where fruit and nursery stock thrives with the greatest thriftiness. The time is practically here when the fruit can be shipped to eastern markets in as good condition as when it is first picked. And the great sale of fruit compels the people to set out more trees continuously.

Owing to the climate and the soil, Oregon does not have to specialize on one kind of fruit because, on the Pacific coast there can be grown almost all kinds of fruit, and no other region can boast of this advantage. This, therefore, gives the nurseryman a chance to have more variety in his nursery and so helps the sale along.

Some people claim that there will be an over production. While some localities have over productions, others may be suffering from the other extreme. And with

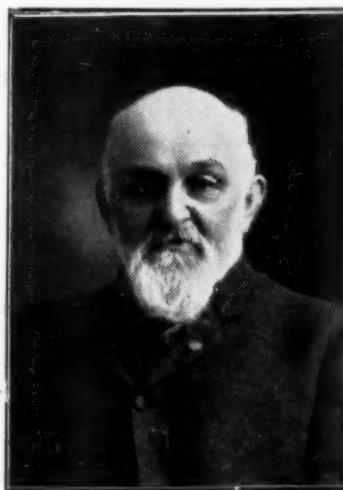
the excellent transportation service which we now have, this can soon be relieved.

From my point of view, the nursery business in Oregon is just in its infancy and in a short time much larger nurseries than we now have will be prospering as they never have before.

Veteran Illinois Nurseryman

On July 23, Captain Henry Augustine, Normal, Ill., celebrated his 69th birthday. This erstwhile farmer and soldier and veteran nurseryman, is of German ancestry and was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1840. His father, John A. Augustine, was a native of Wurtenburg, Germany, and came to America as a boy, locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he married Anna Miller and reared a family of twelve children, seven of whom are still alive.

Captain Augustine served in an Illinois



Capt. Henry Augustine

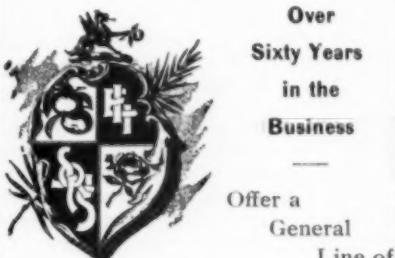
regiment in 32 battles in the Civil war. After the war Capt. Augustine engaged in the drug business at Canton, Ill., until 1868, when, owing to failing health, he engaged in farming and the nursery business at Pontiac, Ill. In 1876 he went to Normal and established the present nursery business on a small scale, and since has met with pronounced success. Capt. Augustine was superintendent of the Illinois state fruit exhibit at the Columbian exposition in Chicago in 1903, and the creditable showing of fruit at that time was largely due to his unceasing efforts and pride in local conditions. He has served as president of the American Association of Nurserymen and the Illinois Horticultural Society for three successive years, and has contributed to the literature and undertakings of both of these organizations.

The marriage of Capt. Augustine and Margaret E. Gapen took place March 17, 1869, and of the union there is a son, Archie M., who is a resident of Normal and associated with his father in the nursery business.

The Berry crop of Fremont county, Colorado, brought in \$30,000 to the growers this season.

The Monroe Nursery I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.

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Offer for Fall 1909 and Spring 1910 large stock of Carolina Poplars, Catalpa Seedlings, Cal. Privet, Concord Grapes, Currants, Asparagus, and a full line of Ornamental Shrubs, Paeonies, etc.

Just say you saw it in American Fruits.

The Distribution of Nursery Stock

Transportation Problems Discussed Practically by a Nurseryman Who Has Given the Subject Much Attention--Would Like to Join a Clearing House Association For Handling Transportation Claims

By Col. C. W. Gurney, Yankton, S. Dakota

Extract from an article in the August issue of the Minnesota Horticulturist

FROM the commercial viewpoint I can say of the transportation companies as Lord Palmerston did of Ireland. "Ireland is my difficulty." The transportation companies are mine. Last spring in a shipment of a little more than 2,200 bills, only about 800 being by freight and the balance by express, I have eight claims for entire "loss in transit" by freight, aggregating several hundred dollars, and but nine by express. Claims were all filed promptly, but none have been paid up to date, though one railroad did in two cases offer to pay the losses at the rate of \$5.00 for each cwt., which I refused, as the invoice value is about six times as much as the offer. In making this offer they wrote me that this was the extent of their liability "under recent rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission." This statement was untrue, and the claim agent knew it, and it was simply a bluff. None have better lawyers or understand these transportation matters better than they do. The nurseryman's release of \$5.00 valuation per cwt. is only valid against loss or damage caused by "the acts of God or the public enemy," that is, circumstances not under their control, and is not valid in any case against loss by the carelessness, negligence or willful wrong of the carrier.

While I had but eight losses by freight, more than seventy-five per cent of the balance did not reach destination "in a reasonable time" and caused much annoyance and more or less loss but too small in any one case to justify the filing a claim for such loss. The old rule for the moving of freight in less than car lots is, "One day for each hundred miles, and one day for each transfer," but in a majority of all the cases they made less than fifty miles per day and in many cases less than twenty-five miles per day. For instance, I had a sack of seed thirty days in coming from Parkston to Yankton, about fifty miles.

One of our roads here makes more trou-

ble than the other two together. I believe the reason is that this road insists in using the same colored waybill for all kinds of freight, while the other two roads use a pink waybill for all perishable freight, and this color has the right of way.

There is no reason or excuse for these long delays. They are caused generally by negligence or "gross carelessness," and there is a remedy. We must make and crowd all such claims for damage, however small, even if unprofitable to the shipper. When we succeed in making negligence unprofitable to the carriers, we shall have as good service as we pay for. This is an argument which all corporations can understand.

It suggests itself to me that the way to get at this right is to organize a sort of clearing house for claims. Call the organization, say the "Shippers' Protective Association." Have a small annual fee for membership, and employ a bright, ambitious young lawyer, who would master the whole transportation question like a b c, and let all members send their claims there with all the details. He could tell almost at a glance whether or not the claim is valid and honest. If not he should return it with explanation, but if good he should collect, by suit if necessary. But such action would not long be necessary. They would soon learn that this man brings no claims before them that he cannot collect in the courts, and they would give them early attention.

Instead of the "rulings" of the Interstate Commerce Commission having ruled sustaining the validity of the release to \$5.00 per cwt., they have not only made no such rulings or any other, but their interpretations of the law and their recommendations have been exactly the opposite.

This refusal, and the new uniform bill of lading, has led me to familiarize myself with the matter, and I think this will be of interest to all shippers and should be hardly less so to the consignees, as our

interests are much the same. Send to Chairman C. C. McCain, of the uniform bill of lading committee, 143 Liberty St., New York, for their literature; also send to the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, D. C., for their reports, especially number 933.

The uniform bill of lading, while it makes a little more work in the office, is a great stride in the right direction. All the fine print conditions on its back are so reviewed and corrected that they become a contract between the shipper and carrier that all can understand, and will be sustained in the courts. However, you may be deceived by the second clause of section three. This, under the interpretation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, don't mean just what it seems to. It has no reference to the ordinary release which we use on the face of the bill of lading but relates wholly to cases where a rate is based upon a valuation and the valuation is given in good faith by the shipper "in writing," and not to cases where the lower rate is based upon an arbitrary release to a certain arbitrary valuation. In this clause we find that the carrier is liable for all loss or damage, from whatever cause, to the full invoice value of the goods "unless a lower rate has been represented in writing by the shipper or has been agreed upon or is determined by the classification or tariff upon which the rate is based, in any of which events such lower value shall be the maximum amount to govern such computation, whether or not such loss or damage occur from negligence."

Read the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission along these lines. I will select but a few. Page 550, Section 5, "A carrier must not make use of its released rates as a means of escaping liability for the consequences of its negligence, either wholly or in part." In short, there is but one interpretation by the commission and by the courts, and that is that the carriers are liable in every case for loss

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the following:

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Catalpa Bungei

Weeping Mulberry

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2 to 3 ft. 35000 18 to 24 in. 40000 12 to 18 in. 50000

CATALPA BUNGEI--Fine straight stems 5 ft stems 2000 6 ft stems 5000
Good Heads

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SHADES by the Car Load

	2 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	1 in.
Elm, American	300	500	1500	2000	2000	2000	2000
Huckleberry	400	600	800	1000	2000	2000	2000
Locust (black or yellow)			2000	3000	5000	10000	
Maple, (silver or soft)	500	800	1200	1500	3000	5000	
Poplar, Carolina	100	200	300	1500	5000		
Lombardy	200	200	100	100	300		
Sycamore	500	1000	2000	3000	3000	5000	
Willow, American Weeping	500	1000	2000	3000	5000	1000	
" Babyonica	500	1000	2000	500	500	500	
" Thurlow	500	1000	100	200	200	200	
" Wisconsin	500	1000	100	200	200	200	

ROSES

Hardy Climbers-Extra Heavy--H. P.
Fine Teas-all, choice field grown

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Texas Nursery Company

SHERMAN, TEXAS

or damage occurring through their negligence under the common law, and there can be no court decisions to alter, suspend or abrogate the action of the common law. The common law is not necessarily a statute nor is it the result of any human agency, any more than is the law of gravity or mathematics. The courts may only interpret these laws. They cannot change them.

One common law maxim is "A person may waive the application of a law made for his special benefit, but he cannot waive its action when the law was made for the public good." Where losses occur from

The shippers should determine soon whether or not they will use the ordinary release in making a bill of lading. In case we elect to refuse it, the classification is raised from third to second, which will amount approximately to 10 cents per cwt. per 100 miles. Thus in shipping 500 pounds 200 miles the freight charges would be about \$1 more than by the third class.

The transportation companies understand all this at least as well as any one else, and I have interpreted this second clause of the third section on the back of the new bill of lading to mean practically



Colonel C. W. Gurney.

causes beyond the control of the carrier, such as are called "the acts of God or of the public enemy," the release to a certain arbitrary valuation is valid, but no such release is good against the negligence of a carrier or his willful wrong.

The Hepburn law, of which the Interstate Commission gives the interpretation, did not undertake to vary or suspend in any manner the action of the common law, but did undertake to interpret it as applicable to common carriers in cases where there was a misunderstanding between shipper and carrier as to what the common law really is.

that if I release and have a loss I can recover the \$5 per cwt. without much difficulty, but if I stand upon my rights in case of loss by negligence and insist upon the full invoice value of the shipment, I can recover it just as surely, but that the carriers will place all possible obstacles in my way to wear me out. If I do not release, the full invoice value will be paid without suit and with their usual promptness, say from one to two years. But we are not kicking much about that; we are willing to give them a good reasonable time.

There is one more point regarding the

liability of common carriers that is not well understood. That is the manner in which a carrier releases itself from its obligations as such and merges them into the lesser liabilities of a warehouseman. Under the common law a carrier must notify the consignee at the destination point and not till that is done is the liability so changed. For instance, if a carrier transports a consignment of goods through in a reasonable time and gives notice and the consignee does not remove them, and they are damaged as, if trees or perishable goods by age or drying, the carrier is not responsible. But if no notice is given, and goods are held till spoiled, the carrier is liable as such for all damage caused by failure to give such notice. This principle is true of all classes of goods. I have said that we should have no relief from the negligence of the carriers till we make it unprofitable for them to be negligent.

I hope that none of you will conclude from this paper that I am one of those illogical railroad and corporation haters. They may have had stronger friends than I but never better. I appreciate them at their full value, and I am not asking any hardships of them. It is as easy to transport goods in a "reasonable time" as it is to compete against the ox team transportation. I think these delays come generally from a car being set out for some purpose, and the agent or other factor of the road is too indolent or, perhaps, too much overworked, to think to set it in again, and it stays there for weeks and even months "unloved, unhonored and unsung," till it becomes heavy with tracings, when some one wakes up and starts it off again.

I would like to join an organization that would be my clearing house for these claims, and so allow me to devote my time to something else, even if not more than a dozen in the organization. We do not want these damage claims, even if they are paid promptly. We want our shipments to go through to our customers in a reasonable time, and we want to obey their orders when they direct shipments by freight or express. We are not in business as claim agents and have no time to devote to that business.

I have adopted a rule which pleases my customers. When a shipment is so long overdue as to make it probable goods are spoiled, I write the consignee offering to duplicate the shipment and hold the carrier for my pay, releasing the consignee

(Concluded on page 58)

5 YEARS' use has proven that SAN JOSE SCALE and all FUNGOUS diseases, controllable during the dormant season, are absolutely controlled by the use of
"SCALECIDE"

There is but one—"Pratts", Trade Mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPT., 1909

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To Increase Demand For Nursery Stock

WHEN in addition to the stimulation toward purchase of nursery stock caused by the repeated business announcements of nurserymen, there are instances on all sides of marked success in fruit growing, those who are or should be growers of fruit in greater or less degree, are sure to be attracted by the possibilities and to plan and execute plantings. This is what creates a strong and continuous demand for nursery stock.

Therefore it is directly to the interest of the nurseryman to foster every agency for the dissemination of knowledge as to successful fruit growing and to become himself thoroughly informed upon this subject so that he and his representatives may be able to educate the orchardist on matters directly affecting the latter's welfare.

Prof. Bailey has lately reiterated what AMERICAN FRUITS has long advocated—the application to the nursery business of the great amount of science knowledge that is made available by the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations and the discussions at national, state and district horticultural and nursery associations. Read in another part of this issue of AMERICAN FRUITS of the manner in which J. Van Lindley of North Carolina put to good use the knowledge he acquired at annual meetings of the American Association of Nurserymen and the American Pomological Society.

Grow good nursery stock, employ modern methods of sale and distribution, observe the suggestions by J. H. Dayton, as presented in the July issue of this journal, and then clinch it all by creating a natural widespread, voluntary demand for nursery stock through education of the orchardist to the fact that soil and climate are not everything in fruit growing. Culture of land and stock and business methods are the real secrets of success.

To Educate Fruit Growers

IT WAS made known during last month's meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society that the Purdue University experiment station was arranging for a new and practical method of education for Indiana fruit growers, especially those who have little knowledge of the worth of spraying. Whenever ten or more fruit growers in any community of the state petition the university station a practical demonstration of the spraying process will be provided, representatives to be sent into the community with all necessary apparatus and the experiments carried on without cost.

More than half of a million dollars was made out of the Georgia peach crop this year.

Revelation to Orchardists

THAT Indiana and other middle middle states have every natural advantage for the making of a fruit producing region, rivaling if not surpassing the far-famed Pacific coast country, was a statement made by Lowell Roudebush, of New Richmond, O., at the meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society at Centerville, last month. To many of those present, who give little or no thought to the scientific cultivation of fruits, Mr. Roudebush's address was a revelation and to the large number of fruit growers representing almost every section of Indiana, the statements were such as to encourage them in their efforts.

Neither soil nor climate, Mr. Roudebush declared, had anything to do with the great success achieved in fruit growing along the Pacific slope. This great success, he said, lay entirely with the methods employed in the cultivation. The gentle climate of the fruit regions of the far west is no better adapted to the production of apples or other tree fruits than the climate of the middle west, nor is the soil peculiar in that it will produce fruit of a finer quality. Mr. Roudebush pointed out that the successful fruit growers of Indiana and Ohio produced apples that were finer in quality than those of California, Washington and Oregon, and that only in size and appearance did the western apples show any superiority.

It was pointed out that the Pacific coast apple grower not only looked after his orchard with great care from the day the setting out of the trees took place, but that he also looked after the harvesting and marketing of his crop. He saw that only the choicest of the fruit reached the consumer who sought the high grade product.

The average farmer of the middle west who has an orchard on his land pays little attention to the grading of his fruit, but markets the good and the bad indiscriminately. The failure to pay heed to the necessity of fighting the insects by spraying, was perhaps the most essential thing in successful fruit production. Mr. Roudebush said that the middle west had an opportunity to become a great fruit producing center, if the simple rules of scientific fruit farming were to be followed. It was declared by the speaker that the middle west would have an advantage over the far west because it is closer to the great market centers and that the margin of profit saved in this would more than make up the difference in the higher prices received for western fruits.

In the discussion that followed there were many horticulturists who took part and without exception they voiced the sentiments of Mr. Roudebush and showed from their own experiences that the only thing that prevents the land owner in In-

diana from being a successful fruit grower is the lack of training. Joseph A. Burton, of Mitchell, the Indiana fruit grower whose exhibit of Grimes Golden took first prize at the St. Louis exposition, and who is regarded as one of the most prominent and successful apple growers in the country, was one of the speakers during the discussion.

Society For Horticultural Science

The Society for Horticultural Science will hold its annual meeting at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada on September 13, immediately preceding the meetings of the American Pomological Society which occur on the 14th, 15th and 16th respectively. The Welland Hotel will be headquarters for the society. The program will be one of the best the society has ever had.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, Director of the Experiment Station and Dean of the Department of Agriculture of Cornell University, will discuss "The Field of Research Work in Horticulture." Dr. E. W. Allen of the Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C., will discuss "The Adams Fund in Its Relation to Investigations in Horticulture." Dr. H. J. Webber of Cornell University will outline the work there under the Adams Fund Act and Prof. S. B. Green of St. Anthony Park, Minnesota, will outline the work under this act at the University of Minnesota. There will be several other papers.

W. A. Taylor, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is the president of the society; G. B. Brackett and Prof. L. H. Bailey are vice-presidents; C. P. Close, College Park, Md., is secretary-treasurer.

Catalpa Speciosa

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

We are mailing you under separate cover our new booklet on Winfield Trees of Quality, which we believe testifies better than anything of the progress of our business. We were recently told by one of the largest nurserymen in the country when he visited us, that our plant showed the most progressive and up to date system of anything he had yet seen.

We have been intending to take up with you for sometime, facts regarding pure Speciosa Catalpa. This is to the interest of the nurserymen, planters and the country in general. We have found by much experience in this line that it is impossible to procure the genuine seed from any of the seed houses, although they claim to sell the pure Speciosa. They usually furnish hybridized seed, which are as worthless for good groves as the *Bignonioides* or *Koempferi*. Many nurserymen are procuring seed and putting on the market what they believe to be pure Speciosa Catalpa, and although their intentions are alright, their ignorance is working a hardship on forestry planting, which will act as a boomerang to the nursery business and in time greatly injure, if not entirely kill the forestry movement.

The majority of the nurserymen over the country, would no doubt, purchase only the genuine Catalpa seedlings for their trade, if they knew where to procure them. There are a number of firms in the

United States at this time that are well enough acquainted with the seed that they can readily tell them, but the majority of the nurserymen, from lack of experience or from being new in the business, are ignorant of these facts.

Note in our booklet, copy of letter from the U. S. Dendrologist and we trust you will note the Agricultural Department realizes the damage being done in this line and are anxious to help correct it.

We should appreciate if, as a national paper, you would look into this matter and do your best to help correct it.

Many people are fooled by trying to buy pure Speciosa seedlings below the cost of production, for as Speciosa seed do not germinate as well as the common, the seed cost about four times as much; hence there is more profit in furnishing the common Catalpa seed, which to some nurserymen would look the same as Speciosa.

The Winfield Nursery Co.
J. Moncrief.

Winfield, Kan., Aug. 3, 1909.

Finest Purple Beach

Horticulturists and persons well informed are unanimous in their opinion that the purple beech on the lawn of the residence of Samuel C. Moon, of Morrisville, Pa., is the



Finest Purple Beach in America

finest of its kind in this country. The purple beech was planted by Mahlon Moon, father of the present owner of the tree, about 1850. The tree has developed into a magnificent specimen, measuring 60 feet in height, 12 feet in circumference of the trunk two feet above the ground, with a symmetrical spread of branches 61 feet in diameter.

P. J. Berckmans President

P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga., the well-known nurseryman, was elected president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society at the annual meeting at Athens, Ga., last month.

E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney and E. W. Knox, San Antonio, Texas, well-known nurserymen, have been elected president and vice-president respectively, of the Texas Farmers Congress.

"No nurseryman can live to himself alone. Anything that hurts one firm, hurts all; any method adopted by one or more that elevates the business and standing of one firm elevates them all."—J. H. Dayton.

Up-to-Date Business Announcements

The advertising columns of a trade publication, such as AMERICAN FRUITS, are news columns—news of the most practical kind. They are the latest announcements by leading representatives of the Nursery Trade and allied interests, and they indicate clearly where stock in a wide variety can be produced.

Business of this trade, like that of all others, depends upon supply and demand—and it is necessary to have such a medium as AMERICAN FRUITS to which one can turn for desired information.

Frequent changes are made in the business announcements in this magazine, in order to keep these sources of information up-to-date.

Just say you saw it in AMERICAN FRUITS.

Western Apples Abroad

There is a large demand in Germany for American apples, and it can be increased by intelligent effort on the part of American packers and shippers. There is also a considerable demand in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, now satisfied by the wholesale importers at Hamburg, where practically the whole of the business is centered. Apples from the eastern and middle western states only are sold on firm orders. Nearly all received from the western states, and also large quantities from the eastern states, arrive on consignment. As Canadian apples have to pay a higher duty than American apples, their sale in Germany has seriously declined.

The Standard Nursery Company, Knoxville, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$350,000 by N. W. Hale, W. P. Wilson, C. W. McCormick and S. J. Herrell.

Rosemere Nursery, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated at Litchfield, Conn. Officers are: President, W. T. Marsh; vice-president, Dr. J. L. Buell; secretary and treasurer, A. T. Bulkley.

STATE AND DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla., Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garee, Noble, Okla., Terr.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Barnes, Yaleville; secretary, Frank E. Conine, Stratford.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

Ohio Nurserymen's Association—President, J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.; secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, C. Malmo, Seattle, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, Thos. B. Meehan, Dresher, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Springs, Pa.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Henry B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; secretary-treasurer, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—President, J. C. Hale, Winchester, Tenn.; secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville, Tenn.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, J. R. Mayhew, Waxahachie, Texas; secretary-treasurer, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Texas.

Western Association of Nurserymen—President, E. P. Bernardin, Parson, Kan.; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kan. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

Government Opening of Irrigated Lands

Town of Valier, Montana, Born Under Happy Circumstances--70,000 Acres of Choice Irrigated Lands To Be Opened for Settlement October 7th--Rapid But Solid Development

By H. A. Bereman, Evanston, Ill

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the opening of 70,000 acres of choice irrigated lands on the Valier (Montana) tract, October 7th, 1909. The days set for registering claims are October 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Everything is being planned for handling the crowds comfortably and for conducting the drawing without delay or discomfort. This Carey segregation is to be thrown open to the public at reasonable terms. The price and terms set by the State Land Board is \$10.50 per acre, including land and perpetual water rights which are the oldest and best established in the State. The first payment required is \$3.50 per acre; fifteen years are allowed in which to complete the payments. The land will grow as good crops as the best \$200 an acre soils of the corn belt without their uncertainty of seasons, and home-seekers will doubtless gobble up the 70,000 acres of irrigated land very quickly.

RAPID BUT SOLID

If a man were to take moving pictures showing the growth of the town of Valier, Montana, he would have to stay on the job; only one picture a day would make skips on the film which would look like lost chapters in a popular novel. There have been towns of the mushroom variety which sprung up in a night and there have been many western towns which, like Topsy, "just growed." The average town anywhere is not usually a thing of beauty, created from the beginning with continuity of purpose like the building of a handsome house by a good architect. The distinction which Valier enjoys is in being well built from the start. It has been planned with wise forethought and along lines of what may be called scientific city building. The sentiment is to make a solid and substantial town, not superficial crazy-quilt. The town will not be allowed to scatter itself along the railroad track nor just grow hap-hazard fashion.

A SECOND TWIN FALLS

As an example of the solidity and permanence with which the new town of Valier is being built, an up-to-date hospital with all modern improvements will be erected by a public spirited lady who is

also to build a handsome residence in this new Montana town. In April last the place was not even planned and now a \$40,000 brick hotel is rearing its walls and will be ready for occupancy by Sept. 15th. A fine stock-brick bank building will also be completed by that time. Two elevators, two lumber yards, a commodious depot and freight ware-house on the Montana & Western Railroad are all nearing completion. Dwellings and stores innumerable have been begun. Presses and material for a newspaper are on the way and Mr. R. L. Dewar now publishing the Sheridan (Mont.) Enterprise, will take charge as editor and publisher.

Work on the irrigation project is nearing completion. The dam is virtually completed. Water is running in the main canal and water will be delivered on all irrigated lands by next spring. The construction company which is building the irrigation system have given heavy bonds for the completion of the work on time. The Montana & Western Railroad connects Valier with the town of Conrad, twenty miles away on the Great Northern.

AUTOS CHASE COYOTES

One of the significant sights at Valier, characteristic of the rapid age in which we live, are the automobiles which can be seen spinning over the smooth, grassy country in all directions, regardless of roads. There are seventeen autos in this neighborhood and one of the diversions is to run down coyotes with a motor car. It is exciting sport and the bounties on scalps help to pay the gasoline bill. The streams tributary to the reservoir and canals are full of trout and many mountain beauties, salmon trout and other game fish such as the cut-throat trout, weighing from two to six pounds, have been taken from Lake Frances.

Probably no town in the United States was ever born into such a happy combination of advantages. Its location on Lake Frances, five miles long, with the Great Divide of the Rocky Mountains forming a majestic background for the picture, make of it one of Nature's beauty spots. The land for twenty miles around is gently rolling, well drained and admirably adapted.

The State of Utah has won sweepstake prizes for the best and finest display of fruits at the Irrigation congresses held in Boise in 1896; Sacramento, 1907; Albuquerque, 1908. In Utah county is the largest acreage devoted to fruit raising, 10,335 acres; Weber county is second, 6343 acres; Box Elder third, 5100 acres; Emery fourth, 3748 acres. The total acreage in fruit raising in the state this year is 31,000 acres.

CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS

In large or small lots. Our Catalpa are all grown from seeds of our own gathering and we believe we have the best seed sown that can be procured, and you can depend on the true northern hardy kind.

J. A. GAGE,

Fairbury, Neb.

The Distribution of Nursery Stock

(Continued from page 55)

from the trouble of making the collection. This is always accepted, and I ship at once or, if too late, it goes over till the next season. This is the present status of all the unpaid claims. In order to transfer the claim back to me from the consignee he makes a formal assignment, generally on the back of the bill of lading. This concentrates the claims into fewer hands, much to the benefit of the carriers, and it would be still more advantageous if they could all be transferred into the hands of one man. The carriers would soon learn that when a claim came to them through him with the organization back of him, that they must get a move on and take care of it. All safeguards should be used to prevent a spurious or unfounded claim going up through this agency and, possibly, a fine imposed upon any member who should misstate a case.

It is not my principal object in presenting this paper to give instructions to shippers, nor to advise them how to collect claims. These are only corollary to the real object, which is to improve the transportation service, and I believe it can only be done through organization.

Pomological societies of New England are actively interested in the Fruit Show to be held in Boston, Oct. 19-21.

The establishment of a corps of Federal Government fruit experts at North Yakima, Wash., may result from the visit of G. Harold Powell, United States pomologist in charge of fruit transportation and storage investigations under the Department of Agriculture, with headquarters in California, and his assistant, Arnold V. Stubenrauch.

J. G. Fish, Seattle, Wash., has purchased 640 acres near Kalama, Wash., and will expend \$30,000 on improvements and nursery stock.

Rochester Convention Views

Photographs taken in the park during the Rochester Convention of the American Association can be obtained of American Fruits Publishing Co., at \$1.50 each. There are two views, 11 x 14 inches, mounted; one showing members of the Association in Rhododendron Valley, Highland Park; the other showing members seated on bank in group. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

California Privet ~ I have made a specialty of growing Privet for fifteen years, and am now offering the largest and best stock I have ever grown. There is no doubt about the stock pleasing you. I am growing Privet to SELL. Let me quote you prices before you order.

C. A. BENNETT, Box 63, Robbinsville, N. J.

Developing Virginia Fruit Land

Former President Theodore Roosevelt's Brother-in-Law Is Spending \$40,000 Per Year In Establishing Fruit Farms Along the Virginia-Carolina Railroad

DOUGLAS Robinson, brother-in-law of former President Theodore Roosevelt, is spending some \$40,000 to \$50,000 in establishing a fruit and vegetable farm on his estate in Washington and Grayson counties, Virginia, on the line of the Virginia-Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Robinson has just had two experts from the Department of Agriculture examine and report on the soil, and finds it adapted to the purpose. The experts say that it is not exceeded even by New York.

The Robinson family, including Mrs. Roosevelt, have owned an area of 30,000 acres of timber and cleared mountain lands in that section for many years. It is now the purpose of the family to develop as much of the property as possible for farming purposes.

Mr. Robinson has built a handsome summer home on the White Top Mountains and proposes to spend \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year for several years in its development. He expects to have a fine fruit and truck farm in the course of a few years, and has experts at work on the place. Cabbage will be the principal vegetable raised, while 10,000 fruit trees were set out recently, along with many grapevines and other fruit.

Illinois Nursery Prospects

Capt. Henry Augustine of Normal, in talking with a Bloomington, Ill., Bulletin reporter of the prospects in the nursery said that nearly all of the local nurserymen are expecting an unusually large fall pack this year and it is probable that the local growers and shippers will do a heavier business than for several years. He says that there is a great demand for fruit trees this season and that the stock in many localities is scarce.

Some of the growers in other sections of the country were troubled with the San Jose scale early last year and this almost put them out of commission and then followed a dry spell which greatly damaged the trees and this of course occasioned an advance in prices which the local horticulturalists profited by this spring and the same condition will prevail again this fall. The fall pack will necessarily be lighter than the spring but this year the fall shipments will be heavy as a rule.

The immense factory of Ball Brothers, who control the fruit jar business of the world, has been doing an unprecedented thing by operating many of its departments in mid-summer. Usually the factory is shut down save for the shipping department, at this season.

"Cannot a few things that we all know would improve our business and put money in our pockets, be adopted and lived up to by enough of our members to make them so essentially the rules of our trade that no one will think of breaking them?"—J. H. Dayton.

Apples of Oregon

A good deal is heard from time to time about the superiority of eastern over western apples. The Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle" is one of the latest to stand corrected on this subject. C. H. Williams of the Commercial Club, Portland, Ore., makes the following rejoinder under date of July 15:

It is unfortunate that a paper of such prominence and influence as the Democrat and Chronicle should make the errors apparent in your issue of May 24th, in which you speak editorially of "Eastern vs. Western Apples." Your statement that Oregon apple orchards are short lived, "dying when eight or nine years old of a blight that is unknown in the East," is a ridiculous statement.

"Oregon has plenty of bearing apple trees that are 50 years old," said Secretary H. M. Williamson of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture. "We do have pests to fight in growing perfect apples, but they have so far been combated successfully. The New York growers, too, have fruit enemies unknown here. It is certainly not true that our apple orchards die young. It is the case that orchardists here do not allow their trees to grow as large as the Eastern apple growers permit, because of greater convenience in thinning, spraying and picking."

The statement that the quality of New York apples is superior to those grown in Oregon was exploded long ago. At the St. Louis fair tests to determine the truth of this statement were made. Apples from New York, Michigan and Oregon were peeled by impartial men, without interest in the outcome, and set on plates where committees from the three states tasted them to determine by this means alone which state grew them. This was found to be impossible, the flavor being identical. If it is true, as you say, that New York apples are superior to the Oregon fruit, does it not strike you as singular that a box of the Oregon product sells for as much as a barrel, three times as much, New York fruit?

Oregon Newtown Pippins which find a large sale in England, have rivals only in the fruit grown in a very small section of Virginia. The English market is a discriminating one, overgrown apples being as objectionable as undersized ones, proving that Oregon fruit does not sell because of its large size. The color of Oregon apples is perfect, it is true, but this is not generally regarded as an objection.

There are, of course, markets for all the fruit New York and Oregon and all other apple growing states can raise, and this letter is not sent in any spirit of invidious comparison, but to correct the statement that Oregon apple orchards are subject to peculiar pests that cause them to die early. This is a mistake.

The computations of the California State Board of Trade show that the output of all marketable products, including forest and mineral products, for 1908 had a value at current prices of \$405,115,431, of which \$95,012,747 was for fruits and fruit products shipped out of the State, including wine. Of the total value of fruits and fruit products \$23,545,400 was the product of citrus trees and \$71,470,347 was from deciduous trees and vines.

"You as nurserymen must go to the bottom of things if you are to found your business on enduring principles."—Prof. L. H. Bailey.

"Commerce is not war, and the good bargains benefit both parties."—J. H. Dayton.

Charles Detriche, Sr.,

Angers, France

Grower and Exporter of

Fruit Tree Stocks,

Forest Tree Seedlings

Rose Stocks,

Shrubs,

Vines and Conifers

for Nursery Planting

A NEW PRICE LIST FOR 1909-10 has just been prepared and copies or other information may be had on application to Mr. Detriche's sole representative for the United States and Canada.

Jackson & Perkins Co.

NEWARK, NEW YORK

The Simplex Tree Baler

Does the Work. Price \$16.00

It Is Now Working in Seventeen States

Also Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, Gladiolus, Cannas and Dahlia Roots.

Special—20,000 California Privet

L. F. DINTELMANN, Box 227, Belleville Ills.

North Carolina Natural

PEACH SEED

Write for Sample and Prices

CLARK NURSERY CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

"YOU GET WHAT YOU ORDER."

WANTED, MANAGER

Thoroughly competent manager of sales department for nursery. One who understands advertising and handling salesmen and can furnish as much as \$5,000. Either on a salary or commission basis. State terms. References required and given.

"S" Care American Fruits

"As long as our price basis is: That we can grow and sell as cheap as the other fellow, or indeed, go him one better, can we expect anything but meagre returns, or none? Are not the cut rates, reduced lists and cheap offers that flood our mails late every season simply an admission of our incapacity to dispose of our stock at fair and reasonable profits?"—J. H. Dayton.

36th YEAR
PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

FALL OF 1909

We offer a Complete Line of Nursery Stock Consisting of

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Grape, Currant, Gooseberry, Small Fruits, Maple Norway, Maple Schwedlerii, Maple Silver, Poplar Carolina, Poplar Volga, Elm American, Sycamore Oriental, Sycamore American, Mountain Ash, Box Alder, Althea, Hydrangea, Barberries, Syringas, Weigelia, Clematis, Honey Suckle, Wistaria, Ampelopsis, Roses, Evergreens, California Privet, Buxus, Weeping Trees, Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, Black Locust Seedlings, Fruit Tree Stocks, Catalpa Speciosa Seed

Our stock is well grown and graded and prices are such that it will pay you to investigate. Come and see us or write.

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

43 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

We offer for fall of 1909
and spring of 1910

California Privet

[Fine one-year-old plants]

Write for prices and special inducements on car lots

W. T. HOOD & CO.
Old Dominion Nurseries
Richmond, Va.

Nurseryman - Dealer - Seedsman
SELLING
Field Grown Roses, Shrubs, Iris
Phlox, Cannas,
Herbaceous Peonies

Our planting for the season 1909-1910 is the greatest in our history. **Thirty Types of ROSES**—Over Three Hundred Varieties.

We want your list of wants for the coming season. We have **THE GOODS**—Quality, Quantity, Variety—and can make the **Prices**. Prompt action to correspondence. The sooner—the better.

The United States Nursery Co.
RICH, Coahoma County, MISS.

Growing the Best Hardy Spiraeas

By John Dunbar

THE DIFFERENT Hardy Spiraeas being useful and ornamental shrubs in gardens and parks, they are nearly all easy to cultivate and grow freely in any ordinary soil. They are very easily propagated, as most of them can be multiplied from hard-wood cuttings. In some instances where propagation from hard-wood cuttings is difficult or impossible, they can be multiplied from green wood cutting placed in a shaded hot bed frame in summer, or from the young growing wood taken from plants found in the greenhouse in winter. Spiraea Thunbergi and S. Augusta, are two that should be propagated from green wood. Most all Spiraeas can be readily raised from seeds. I sowed the seeds of some species of early blooming Spiraeas in the fall of 1906 and they are now from two to three feet tall and flowered quite freely last spring.

The first to bloom is Spiraea Thunbergi and usually blossoms in normal seasons here, about the first days in May. The many small white clusters of flowers produced along the branches are quite attractive. In a severe winter in Western New York, the tips of the branches get killed considerably, but it grows rapidly, and any disfigurement it receives from that, is soon concealed. The numerous small, olive green leaves on the dense, drooping branches are highly ornamental and no better shrub can be employed in massive in highly ornate conditions, in connection with buildings.

Spiraea Augusta blooms about two days or so after S. Thunbergi. It blossoms a little more profusely than S. Thunbergi, and is harder. Its foliage and branchial habit is not as ornamental throughout the summer as S. Thunbergi. It is, however, an excellent decorative shrub and should always be used in conjunction with the massive of S. Thunbergi.

The well known Bridal Wreath (Spiraea prunifolia flore pleno) is a most excellent garden shrub. We often come across fine, handsome bushes of it in some old fashioned gardens. It usually is in good flower about the second week in May, and the numerous clusters of double white button-like flowers are very showy. It is a remarkably graceful handy shrub, with oblong dark green leaves, which in the fall assume a very brilliant orange red color. It is somewhat remarkable that the wild type of this shrub with single

flowers is rarely seen except in botanic gardens.

Spiraea media (S. confusa) has handsome clusters of white flowers on longish stalks, and usually comes in bloom about May 15. It has an upright branching habit, and is quite distinct amongst the early blooming Spiraeas. It is not a common shrub in nurseries, but there is no reason why it should not be, as it is perfectly hardy.

Spiraea Van Houttei is today perhaps the most popular Spiraea grown, and it should be deservedly so. The arching, drooping branches festooned with the numerous clusters of white blossoms, render it very conspicuous and showy. It blooms usually about May 30, and the first week in June. It is perfectly hardy, and has a good ornamental habit throughout the season and the foliage assumes pleasing tints in the fall.

Spiraea trilobata, blossoms about two days after S. Van Houttei, and by many people, might be mistaken for low growing form of it. It is a neat, compact, low habited shrub and rarely exceeds three feet high. It is admirably adopted for planting in the front of later shrubs, and forms a graceful connection with the grass.

Spiraea bracteata (S. rotundi folia) usually comes in flower about June 8. The prominent white flowered umbels are quite showy. The roundish deep bluish green leaves that persist until quite late in the season, are very characteristic. It has a vigorous habit of growth and under favorable conditions will attain a height of eight to ten feet. It is very hardy and is quite noticeable in winter for its brownish yellow stems.

Spiraea Japonica (S. callosa) usually blooms about the end of June and has large broad flattish clusters of rosy pink flowers. It usually grows from three to four feet tall. This Spiraea, and all the following ones, blossom on the young wood of the current year.

Spiraea Bumalda blooms about the same time as the last and has numerous flattish clusters of pinkish red flowers terminating the branches. It is a neat compact habited bush and never fails to flower abundantly. If the blossoms are removed as soon as they are through flowering, it will flower freely until September 1.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer is a garden form of the last and somewhat lower growing, and has showy crimson red flower clusters. As a mid-summer showy flow-

FOR SALE!

Owing to recently developed interests will sell outright or an ACTIVE partnership in a well known

FOREST SEED BUSINESS

with large domestic and foreign trade.

Address 'FOREST SEEDS,' care of this paper, for further information.

ering sort, this *Spiraea* is indispensable. *Spiraea Billandi* has spikes of pinkish red flowers about the first of July. This *Spiraea* is quite extensively grown in nurseries and while its habit is not, perhaps very attractive, it forms a good connection in the continuation of the flowering of *Spiraeas*.

Spiraea alba has spikes of white flowers about the middle of July, and in deep rich soil the flower clusters will be of enormous size. It grows from four to six feet tall.

Spiraea Lenneawa has clusters of spikes of pink flowers like *S. Billardi*, but very much larger, and the branches are somewhat drooping. It flowers about the middle of July.

Spiraea Alibiflora, usually sold in most nurseries under the name of *S. Callosa alba*, is a low compact shrub that produces numerous clusters of white flowers about the middle of July. It never exceeds two feet in height and on account of its low growing habit, it is useful to use in front of tall groups of shrubs.

Spiraea Douglasi has spikes of pink flowers, and blossoms about the middle of July. It can readily be distinguished by its leaves, which are downy pale beneath. It suckers freely, and extends itself readily, and should always be planted where it will have plenty of room to spread itself.

Spiraea tomentosa is the latest of the *Spiraeas* to bloom, and blossoms at the end of July and has pink flower spikes. It can be readily identified by the leaves, which are brownish gray, and downy beneath. It is commonly known under the common name of Hardhack.

One result of the increase of 50 per cent. in the protection given by the tariff to domestic lemons should be the immediate expansion of the industry in Southern California. People who had contemplated buying lemon groves or setting out new ones will now be encouraged to go ahead with their plans. At present about 12,000 carloads of lemons are consumed annually in the United States. Of that total, California produces 5000 carloads, and 7000 are imported. The duty is now 1½ cents per pound.

The relation of the orange crop on the Pacific coast to the general prosperity in that quarter is read in the facts of the crop harvested the past season. It brought the growers \$10,000,000; the railroads \$8,000,000 for their haul of 3,000 miles, and about as much more to those engaged in the industry who were not owners of orchards, principally labor.

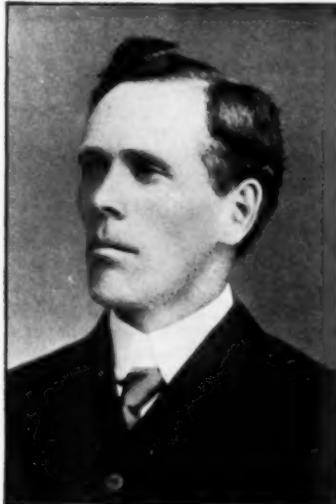
Prof. P. H. Gould, of Washington, D. C., an expert connected with the Bureau of Plant Industry in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been in Oklahoma investigating the adaptability of different varieties of fruit to that section of the country.

New Cellar and Packing House

The T. S. Hubbard Company, grape vine growers, of Fredonia, N. Y., have just completed a new concrete root cellar and packing house 50 by 150 feet, with all modern equipments. This places them in a better position than ever for storing stock and prompt filling of orders.

W. C. Reed Presided

W. C. Reed, nurseryman, Vincennes, Ind., as president of the Indiana State



W. C. Reed

Horticultural Society, conducted the summer meeting of the society at Richmond, Ind., on August 4th.

The Montrose Fruit Company has been incorporated at Lynchburg, Va., with a capital of \$600,000, to raise fruit for commercial usages. The officers are: W. G. Stevens, president, general manager and treasurer; William Beasley, secretary.

W. D. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind., and Secretary Charles Bassett, of the Indiana Horticultural Society, have been looking over the fruit sections near Hart and Travers City, Mich.

Byron Hill, foreman at Hillcrest, the 40-acre orchard recently purchased of Mrs. R. D. Young, Sunnyside, Wash., reports many of his trees so heavily loaded that he found it necessary to remove more than two-thirds of the apples from the trees. From one 14-year-old Grimes Golden apple tree, 5033 well developed apples were removed, and of this number less than 20 were wormy.

Frederick W. Kelsey, of the American Nursery Company, New York city, has an article on "Duties of a Park Commission," in a recent issue of the Florists' Exchange.

CALIFORNIA PEACH PITS



It is a well-known fact that California Peach Pits produce fine, healthy seedlings. We are prepared to offer special inducements on pits in carload lots, and less if desired.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

Address, **FANCHER CREEK NURSERIES**
Geo. C. Roeding, Pres. and Mgr.
1225 J Street

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA.

Just say you saw it in American Fruits.

FOR

FRUIT, NUT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

of the very highest quality,
best adapted to

The Southern States

See

THE ARCADIA NURSERIES, MONTICELLO, FLORIDA

Their Prices are Right and They Give You
PERFECT SERVICE

High-grade BUDDED and GRAFTED
PECAN TREES in quantity.

P. SEBIRE & SON

Nurserymen, Ussy, Calvados, France

Offer a general assortment of **Fruit Tree Stocks**, such as Apple, Pear, Myrobalan, Plum, Mahaleb and Mazzard Cherry, Angers Quince, Small Evergreens, **Forest Trees**, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Etc. The largest stock in the country. Prices very low. Grading and packing the very best. Send for quotations before placing your orders. Catalogue free.

C. C. ABEL & CO

Agents for United States and Canada

110-116 Broad Street, New York

Forest Tree Seeds and Seedlings

We make a Specialty of

**Black Locust, Catalpa Speciosa,
Red Bud, Sweet Gum,
Soft Maple, Altheas, Etc.**

Send for Trade List

Forest Nursery and Seed Co.

McMinnville, Tenn.

NORMAN & HACKER

Offer for Fall 1909 and Spring 1910
A complete Assortment of Hardy Shrubs
and Herbaceous Plants. Let us quote
you on your list.

INSPECTION INVITED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
Painesville, Ohio.

August Rolker & Sons

NEW YORK

P. O. Box 752, or 31 Barclay Street.

AMERICAN AGENTS for leading French,
English, Belgian and Holland Nurseries.
Write us for catalogues, stating what list you want.

**Special Prices ON
PEONIES BY COLOR**
FOR 30 DAYS

Oak Lawn Nurseries

Huntsville, Ala.

— THE —

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

WHOLESALE GROWERS OF

APPLE	PLUM
PEAR	PEACH
CHERRY	QUINCE

SEED POTATOES

Carload Lots a Specialty

Raspberry, Blackberry
and Strawberry **Plants**

We have a complete assortment.

Will be glad to figure on your
want-lists for Fall 1909,
and Spring 1910

Personal Inspection Cordially Invited.

Xenia Star Nurseries

XENIA, OHIO

500 Acres

North Carolina Natural Peach Pits

You always have a stand of healthy
seedlings when you plant North Carolina
Naturals. Orders will be booked now
and filled in order booked. Let me hear
from you with estimate of wants and I
will make prices right.

Reference Bradstreet

Address **John A. Young**
Greensboro Nurseries
Greensboro, N. C.

California and Amoor River Privet

Large stock in all grades. This stock being our
leading specialty we are able to quote low prices
and believe that we have the largest stock of any
nursery in the country. Besides we offer Shad-
Trees, Shrubs, Berry Plants, Grape Vines, Roses,
Cannas, etc. Special prices on car load lots for
booking of early orders. Trade List ready August
first.

Valdesian Nurseries, Bostic Dept.
Bostic, North Carolina

GRAVES PEACH

An Early Yellow Freestone

Ripening a week before Crawford's Early.
Trees from the originator have seal attached.
Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

W. J. GRAVES, Painesville, Ohio

OBITUARY

Prof. W. H. Ragan.

Prof. W. H. Ragan, assistant pomologist
and expert in nomenclature, Bureau of Plant
Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington,
D. C., died August 6th, at the Homeopathic
hospital in that city.

Prof. Ragan was a prominent figure in
American pomology, and for a number of
years held an important position in the govern-
ment service. He wrote many volumes on
pomological subjects. He was secretary of
the Indiana Horticultural Society for nearly
40 years; superintendent of pomology at the
cotton centennial at New Orleans in 1884-5;
was secretary of the Mississippi Valley Horti-
cultural Society for some years; secretary
of the committee of awards in the depart-
ment of horticulture at the exposition in
Chicago, 1892. For many years he was
chairman of the revision of the catalogue of
fruits for the American Pomological Society,
and was a member of that organization.

He was born in Putnam county, Ind., in
1826, and was the son of the late Reuben
Ragan, a well-known pioneer pomologist of
that State.

Mr. Ragan was secretary of the Indiana
State board of agriculture for ten years, and
later president of that board. He was a trustee
of Purdue University for some years, and
served one term in each house of the
Indiana legislature.

He was a cousin of the late John Clark
Ridpath, the historian.

Grafted on American Roots

In reply to a communication from the
grape growers of California, Consul John
C. Covert, of Lyon, furnishes the following
information relative to the grafting of
French vines on American roots to resist
the attacks of the phylloxera:

Men who make the great brands of wine
inform me that nearly all the vines of
France and other wine-growing countries
of Europe are grafted on American
roots. It is the only possible protection
from phylloxera. As soon as a
vine shows signs of decay it is dug up, an
American root is planted in its place, and
what remains of the old vine is grafted up
on it.

The director of the agricultural school
at Ecully, near Lyons, says that when the
parasite eats into the American vine the
incision made is at once filled with sap and
no damage results. In the European vine
the root invariably rots after the phylloxera
attacks it.

By crossing the American with the
French vines, a hybrid has been obtained
which is well adapted to all kinds of
grape-growing soil in France. An important
part of the business of some wine
growers in France consists in producing
these hybrid plants for the market, while
the production of plants for grafting has
grown to be a special industry in France,
220,000 acres of vines being replanted in
one year. Not less than 12,000 to 15,000
acres of land are devoted to the raising of
replanted American or hybrid roots of
these vines.

GLADIOLUS, LILIES,

Delphinium formosum,

German and Japan Iris, Summer
Flowering Bulbs

E. S. MILLER, Wading River, L. I., N. Y.

PEONIES, IRIS, PERENNIALS

Evergreens, Privet, Ornamentals
and Shrubs, Grapes, Strawberry,
Dewberry, Pawpaw, Persimmon,
etc. Asparagus, Horseradish, Rhubarb.

Wild Bros. Nursery Co.

Established 1875
Sarcoxie, Mo.

100,000 Dwf. Rky. Mt. Cherry

From 1 to 6 feet high

From \$10.00 to \$45.00 per M.

HIGHLAND PARK NURSERY,
Washington, Iowa.

WE OFFER

Carolina Poplars 6 to 15 ft., California Priv-
ets, Black Locust and Asparagus Plants.

Also a general line of stock. Send list of
wants for special prices.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERY,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

Grape Vines

A SPECIALTY

T. S. Hubbard Company

FREDONIA, N. Y.

Established 43 Years

We offer for fall and spring trade a
large and complete stock of one and two
year old GRAPE VINES in strong grades
for nurserymen and dealers' trade.

We also have an extra nice stock of
one year Currants.

Send us your want list for prices.

P. OUWERKERK,

Weehawken Heights, N. J.

216 Jane St., P. O. No. 1. Hoboken, N. J.

Clematis, Roses, Rhododendrons

Azaleas, Paeonies,

Magnolias, Conifers, Our Specialty.

Plants on hand in the season. All kinds of shrubs
and bulbs from our Holland Nurseries.
Catalogue on application.

Grape Roots That Grow

Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots.
Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We
have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade.
Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write
for special prices. Correspondence and inspection
of stock invited. We are growing a large lot of Cur-
rants and Gooseberries.

FOSTER & GRIFFITH, Fredonia, N. Y.

BUDS

Apples, Apricots, Cherry, Peach, Pear
and Plum—Write for List.

We will have our regular supply of Nursery
Stock for Fall of 1909 and Spring of 1910. Trade List
now ready.

John A. Cannedy N. & O. Co., Carrollton, Ill.

American Pomological Society

The annual meeting of the American Pomological Society will be held September 14-16 at St. Catherines, Ont. Headquarters will be at the Well-and hotel. Among those active in the arrangements are Robert Thompson, St. Catherines, and P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Toronto. The Western New York Horticultural Society will be represented by Secretary John Hall and Charles M. Hooker.

Marked Results of Spraying

Black rot, a disease inimical to grape culture in the eastern half of the United States, and which, of recent years, almost has discouraged commercial grape growing, can be successfully combated, according to a Department of Agriculture report on a series of experiments in fighting the disease.

The failure of grape culturists to control black rot caused the bureau of plant industry to begin experiments three years ago in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Michigan. Humidity was found to be favorable to the disease. Several fungicides used for spraying were tried, but none was found to be so satisfactory as Bordeaux mixture, composed of four pounds of bluestone, three pounds of lime and fifty gallons of water. Five sprayings generally produce as good results as a greater number.

Unsprayed grapes in 1907 were a total loss, while spraying reduced the loss to 28 per cent. The next season, when the rot was almost as bad on unsprayed vineyards, on the vines sprayed a second season the loss was less than 1 per cent. The good effect appears to be cumulative. The demonstrations have produced a good effect, especially in Michigan.

For School of Higher Horticulture

A school of Higher Horticulture and Plant Breeding, with Luther Burbank as its head, and Santa Rosa as its location, is advocated by Professor E. J. Wickson, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of California, who is recognized by orchardists as an authority on the subject of California fruits.

Professor Wickson has been a staunch friend of Burbank for nearly a score of years, has visited him at his home, and has advised with him concerning his work. While recognizing the limitations of Burbank, which he was one of the first to declare, he looks upon him as a genius in scientific horticulture.

Recognizing as he does that Burbank does not know, in many cases, the scientific names of the plants which he handles, Professor Wickson declares that, he is not only able to accomplish wonderful practical results from his work, but is also able to tell about it in an illuminating manner. He says that he should make an ideal teacher of those who have, through care-

ful training, reached a point at which they could profit by his training.

With the exception of the records of his experiments being taken according to the Carnegie Institute plans, and the actual creations of the plant wizard, Professor Wickson states that his work must be ephemeral unless some means of carrying it on along the lines mapped out by Burbank can be devised. He suggests the creation of a school for this purpose and declares that such a plan is not only desirable but entirely practical.

Quarter Million New Trees

John Anstett, overland inspector at Billings, Mont., speaking of the Yellowstone Valley as a fruit growing section said: "The orcharding industry is growing with astonishing strides. During the past few months, and since the advent of the tree planting time, there has been examined in this city between 600,000 and 700,000 trees, all of which have been planted in this neighborhood. A quarter of a million new trees this year will help toward getting the industry started, but this record will doubtless be eclipsed within the coming few years."

Spokane's Big Show

Spokane is to have its second National Apple Show on November 15-20. This is an incorporated enterprise with a capital of \$100,000. Prizes aggregating \$25,000 are offered. The prime purpose is to arouse interest in the production of first-class commercial apples and to show the East the possibilities of western soil.

The officers are: President, Howard Elliott; vice-presidents, Harry J. Neely, E. F. C. Van Dessel; secretary-manager, Ren H. Rice; treasurer, W. D. Vincent. President Elliott is president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The latest bulletin, No. 151, issued by the Bureau of Plant Industry, B. T. Galloway, chief, is entitled, "Fruits Recommended by the American Pomological Society for Cultivation in Various Sections of the United States and Canada." It is a revised catalogue prepared by the committee of the American Pomological Society of which Prof. W. H. Ragan, expert in Pomological Nomenclature, Bureau of Plant Industry, was chairman. The name of this bulletin describes it completely. It contains reliable information valuable to all practical fruit growers who should send for copies. All varieties and kinds of fruit are described giving origin, form, size, color, quality, use, season, and districts in which they are best adapted.

George G. Atwood, chief of the bureau of horticulture, of New York State Department of Agriculture, has issued an emergency bulletin on the blister rust of pines and the European currant rust. This bulletin should be sent for by any person who has reason to be especially interested.

A "New Nursery Inspection Law and Quarantine Regulations of the State Board of Agriculture" has been issued in Oklahoma, and nurserymen doing business in that state should send for a copy of it, to the office of the Board of Agriculture, Guthrie.

WOOD LABELS — Of All Kinds for
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS
The Benjamin Chase Co., 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.

CURRANTS

PLUMS

SEEDLINGS

Soft Maple--Box Elder--Elm

An Exceptionally Fine

Stock for Fall 1909--

Spring 1910 shipment

The Jewell Nursery Co.

Lake City, Minn.

Established 1868.

1200 Acres

Whiting Nursery Co.

A general stock of hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free Descriptive Catalogue. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

WHITING NURSERY CO.
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EVERYTHING IN SMALL
FRUIT PLANTS

ASK FOR PRICE LIST
W. N. Scarff, New Carlisle, O.

KNOX NURSERIES

Cherry Trees

1 and 2 years old.
The best the market affords.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS
VINCENNES, IND.

J. H. Dayton's Opinions Indorsed

His Observations as to Prices, Grades, Etc., Are of General Application--Most Forceful Feature of His Address Is the Reference to Need and Advantages of Co-operation--Comment on This Point

By Frederick W. Kelsey

MR. DAYTON'S article is one of best ever. It is right to the point. His observations about prices, grades, those fairly entitled to trade prices, etc., are of general application. The most favorable feature of the address, however, is the reference to the Need and Advantages of Co-operation. This is the potent factor in successful undertakings at the present time. It will be still more so in future. The policy of every man for himself, regardless of the interests and principles affecting all, is certain to react and, Sampson-like, pull down the very structure of success each is striving for. The railroads and large industrial enterprises of the country tried this experiment at a fabulous cost--then learned better and adopted the reverse policy.

The result is known to all: he who runs may read, and learn wisdom from the lesson. Co-ordination is the prevailing spirit of successful business and of the times. Many nurserymen still hold to the provincial ideas and methods as well. They prefer to be a free lance as to prices and everything else, forgetting that when the same rule works both ways, the ash heap is the final analysis of profits as it is of their surplus stock. They arrogate to themselves absolute freedom of practice without being able to control conditions in the trade as a whole--the only way such methods can even temporarily be successful. This has been noticeable in some of the Growers' Associations, where members "fly the track" rather than be bound by

rules and regulations admittedly of mutual interest and advantage to all to maintain. It is the other fellow they want to live up to that standard; and when he declines, all are soon back in the same tread mill and the conditions Mr. Dayton so well describes again prevail and go on as before.

Even in matters outside of the competitive field there is not the co-operation required, and necessary for best results. Take the matter of expediting nursery material shipments. This is vital, the losses and vexatious delays aggregating vast sums every season. The freight rates--result of mutual co-operation by the railroads--are sufficiently high to give nursery products the transportation treatment accorded other perishable material. Yet the delay in shipments both in car lots, and per 100 pounds, goes on by the same old method and very much in the same old way.

At the Milwaukee convention last year, the resolution I offered, looking to a betterment of these conditions, was unanimously adopted and referred to the Committee on Transportation, to take up with the proper railroad officials, but, so far as I know, no further action has been taken.

Successful men in other kinds of business of no greater magnitude than the nursery business, get together, work for all matters of common interest and stay together; with results that make the go-as-you-please, devil-take-care-of-the-hindermost plan still in vogue by many in the nursery business, look as suicidal and

shortsighted as in the practical workings it, in reality, is.

A dispatch from Rifle, Colo., states that James Irvine, editor of the Fruit Grower, St. Joseph, Mo., has bought a part of the famous Morrisana fruit farm for \$250,000 and that he proposes to colonize part of the land by selling in ten-acre tracts to fruit growers.

Secretary James of the North Yakima, Wash., Commercial Club, has received a letter from Wilhelm Nordberg, of Hango, Finland, who wants to be put in touch with Yakima fruit growers and proposes to handle Yakima apples there on commission.

G. A. Marshall, of Arlington, Neb., one of the judges at Council Bluffs last year and a member of the organization of the National Horticultural congress this year, writes Superintendent Reed that plans for a big state exhibit have been completed.

The New York State Fruit Growers' Exchange, recently formed at a meeting in Rochester, has elected S. W. Wadham, Clarkson, president, and Irving Rowley, Medina, secretary. It proposes to establish a standard for fruit grading and packing.

An annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for a period of five years, to aid in irrigation work, is asked of Federal Congress in resolutions adopted by the National Irrigation Congress at the recent Spokane meeting.

"If the nursery business freely avails itself of the science knowledge at its disposal, it then has within itself the essential elements of self-purification and self-development."—Prof. L. H. Bailey.



Nursery Pruner No. N.

All Steel Pruning Shears, California pattern, You pay 75c. for a much inferior knife. Send for 12-page SPECIAL NURSERY CATALOGUE.

Cut is exact size. Blade is hand forged and warranted. No shoddy here. Sample by mail 50c.

Grafting Knife by mail, 25c. Nursery Budding Knives, 25c. Pocket Budding Knife 35c.

Nursery and Florists Propagating Knife white handle, 50c.

Maher & Grosh Co., 92 A Street, TOLEDO, OHIO

SEEDLINGS

Forest Tree

CATALPA (Pure and Genuine Speciosa)
BLACK LOCUST, RUSSIAN MULBERRY,
HONEY LOCUST, RUSSIAN OLIVE,
OSAGE HEDGE, ASH, MAPLE,
JAPAN PEAR STOCKS—First class, high grade

Also a general line of High Class Nursery Stock.

The Winfield Nursery Co. Park Street,
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F. H. STANNARD & CO. The Ottawa Star Nurseries

Ottawa, Kansas

APPLE TREES—Assorted, all grades

CHERRY TREES—Assorted, all grades

PEAR TREES—Assorted, all grades

GRAPE VINES—Assorted

A Large and Complete Assortment of Shade Trees

Apple and Forest Tree Seedlings

We call special attention to our

CATALPA SPECIOSA SEEDLINGS

American Fruits Monthly Guide for Nurserymen

CARDS like the ones printed on this page will cost Five Dollars a year, half to be paid upon the first insertion and half at the end of six months. Advertisers whose bills amount to forty dollars or more a year may have card without additional charge. Advertisers and others who wish cards must prepare copy for the same, space not to exceed one-half inch. As an inducement for sending in correct information for the next pocket directory a card will be printed on this page one time without charge. Corrections received after 10th of the month will be noted in the following issue.

ALABAMA.
CHASE NURSERY CO., HUNTINGVILLE—Wholesale growers. STRICTLY WHOLESALE.

ILLINOIS.
ARTHUR BRYANT & SON, PRINCETON—Grower of nursery stock. Grows standard fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employs agents. Issues catalogues. Evergreens, ornamental trees and shrubs and peonies are specialties.

INDIANA.
C. M. HORBS & SONS, BRIDGEPORT—We will be headquarters for fall of 1909 for apple and other stock, both fruit and ornamental. Catalogue. CATALPA SPECIOSA PURE.

W. C. REED, VINCENNES—Cherry trees, one and two year. General line of other stock.

J. K. HENBY & SON, GREENFIELD—We offer a complete assortment of General Nursery stock; expect to have over three million Catalpa Speciosa pure, also 1,000 lbs Catalpa Speciosa seed, pure, for fall of 1909.

IOWA.
DAVENPORT NURSERY CO., DAVENPORT—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employ agents. Issue catalogues.

KANSAS.
THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO., WINFIELD—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Issues catalogues.

F. H. STANNARD, OTTAWA, KAN.—Growers and dealers in a choice line of fruit and ornamental stock. Apple and forest tree seedlings a specialty. Catalpa Speciosa seedlings.

MARYLAND.
J. G. HARRISON & SONS, BERLIN—All kinds of nursery stock in large quantity and high quality. Catalogs and price lists. Watch our list printed each month in American Fruits.

R. C. PETERS & SONS, IRONSHIRE—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, strawberry plants, ornamentals and shade trees. Employ agents. Issue catalogues.

MASSACHUSETTS.
H. HUEBNER, GROTON, MASS.—Grower and dealer in ornamental stock. Landscape artist.

MICHIGAN.
I. E. ILGENFRITZ'S SONS CO., MONROE—Growers and dealers. Standard fruit trees, dwarf fruit trees, small fruits, ornamentals, shade trees. Employ agents, issue catalogues.

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THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., LAKE CITY—Established in 1868. 1,200 acres, all at Lake City. Wholesale and retail. Largest growers of hardy stock in the United States.

NEBRASKA.
FREMONT NURSERIES, H. E. FIELDS & SON, PROPRIETORS, FREMONT, NEB.—Growers and dealers in all kinds of fruit, ornamental and shade trees. Grape vines, small fruits, roses, shrubbery and all kinds of forest tree seedlings. Lowest prices consistent with quality.

NEW YORK.
THE VAN DUSEN NURSERIES, W. L. MCKAY, PROPRIETOR, GENEVA—Grower of fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental stock. PEACH TREES, constant renewal of buds from tested bearing trees. Issues catalogue.

W. & T. SMITH CO., GENEVA—Highest grade stock of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, evergreens, vines, etc. Catalogs. LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, ROCHESTER—Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, roses, hardy plants. Catalog on request. LARGEST AND MOST VARIED COLLECTIONS IN AMERICA.

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY, NEWARK—Ornamentals, roses, clematis, tree hydrangeas, perennials, etc. Agents for foreign houses selling French fruit tree seedlings, Belgian Azaleas, exotic plants, etc. WHOLESALE ONLY.

GEORGE E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY—Dealer in nursery stock. Importers of nursery stock and ornamentals. Agent in U. S. for E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay, Seine, France.

P. OUWERKERK, HOBOKEN, N. J.—Clematis, roses, rhododendrons, azaleas, peonies, magnolias, conifers are specialties. Plants on hand in season. Shrubs and bulbs, all kinds from our Holland nursery.

E. B. WYETH, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Landscape architect. Making landscape plans and giving advice on landscape work a specialty.

OHIO.

STORRS & HARRISON CO., PAINESVILLE—Growers of everything that makes a complete nursery. Issues catalogues and price lists. Wholesale and retail. Specialists in whatever we propagate.

THE L. GREEN & SON CO., PERRY, LAKE COUNTY—A general line of all kinds of nursery stock. Heavy on Pear, Plum, Cherry and Peach for Fall.

J. F. BARTH, NEW BREMEN, O.—Growers and dealers in fruit and ornamental stock.

HENRY KOHANKIE & SON—ORNAMENTAL NURSERIES, PAINESVILLE, O.—Growing ornamental nursery stock is our business. Issue catalogue and price list. Wholesale and retail.

ADDITIONS.

TENNESSEE—D. A. Gibbs, Nashville; G. D. Terrell, Somerville; D. M. Wertz, Waynesboro; Wm. H. Smith, Franklin; Anthony Cocran, Paragon Mills.

TEXAS—J. B. Robinson, Kemp; J. W. Bethea, Mt. Selman; D. Gorner, Driftwood; McNett Nursery, Bangs; W. E. Caldwell, Fairfuries; S. R. Phelps, Dublin; Fitzgerald & Phelps, Dublin.

VIRGINIA—J. O. Barksdale, Red Hill; W. J. Hudson, Roseland; H. S. Green, Norfolk.

WASHINGTON—G. W. Paslay, Peteros.

WISCONSIN—Mrs. F. W. Loudon, Janesville; Racine Nur. Co., Racine; M. O. Schroeder, North Milwaukee.

A TRIAL ORDER

will convince you that there is no better stock grown than that which we send out. Growing ornamental nursery stock is our business. We aim to please, and invariably hit the mark.

A Few of Our Leaders, which we have in Extra Fine Stock

Catalpa Bungei, 4-6'; 6-8'; 8-10'; one and two year hds.
Rose Acacia, grafted 3-4' and 4-5' stems.
European Sycamore, 6-8'; 8-10'; 10-12'; 1 1-2-1 3-4"
Teas Weeping Mulberry, 2 year hds.
Japan Weeping Cherry, 2 year hds.
Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses.
Barberry Thunbergii.
Calycanthus.
Purple-leaved Filbert.
Common Snowball.
Halesia.
Golden Elder.
2000 Fine Sweet Cherry, 2 year, on Mazzard Stock.
Leading Varieties.

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Henry Kohankie & Son, Painesville, Ohio.

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We Make Wood Labels of Every Variety For Nurserymen and Florists

Made from the best white pine obtainable, smooth and perfectly wired. Facilities for prompt and efficient service, together with the quality of our product are unsurpassed. Samples and prices are at the command of a communication from you.

Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.

South Canal St.

DAYTON, OHIO

L A B E L S

National Apple Expositions in Two States

The Colorado Date Changed to Give More Time for Arrangements--Mesa County Planning to Take \$1,000 Prize for Carload of Apples--3,500 Carloads of Fruits From the Western Slope District--Judges at the Spokane Exposition

MATTERS CONNECTED with Denver have special significance for nurserymen now, because of the decision to hold the 1910 convention of the American Association of Nurserymen in that city.

It is announced that the date for holding the Colorado National Apple Exposition has been changed from December 6 to 12, to January 8 to 15, the change giving the promoters more time to complete arrangements for the big display.

Secretary Clinton Oliver of the exposition has just returned from the Grand Junction district, where he has been working in the interests of the show, and he reports the crop outlook there better than for many years. He says that 3,500 cars will not be enough to move the crop of peaches, apples and other fruits grown in the Western slope districts and mentioned the fact that help shortage is quite likely to be a factor in harvesting the enormous crops.

Mesa county is planning on making a large exhibition in the apple show, and if possible, take the \$1,000 prize offered for a carload of apples. Entries for the prize have been received from all over the world.

The fruit growing districts around Pueblo and Canon City are to be visited by Secretary Oliver with a view of interesting the growers further in the coming exposition, which is to be a national affair, and entries are being received from every fruit growing district in the United States and Canada, and it is the intention of the Colorado growers to have this state well represented in the exhibits.

Following are the officers and directors of the apple show:

Officers—President, C. R. Root, Mgr. Barteldes Seed Co., Denver, Colo.; first vice president, J. F. Moore, manager Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association; second vice president, J. H. Crowley, fruit grower, Rocky Ford, Colo.; third vice president, V. Z. Reed, banker and fruit grower, Colorado Springs, Colo.; treasurer, W. F. R. Mills, secretary Denver Chamber of Commerce, Denver, Colo.; secretary, Clinton L. Oliver, Paonia and Denver, Colo.

Directors—W. W. Griswold, manager Plattner Implement Co.; C. E. Wantland, Union Pacific Land Agent; J. M. Walker, president Humphreys Com. Co.; V. R. Olmsted, of Thompson-Olmsted Inv. Co.; A. Lawrence, president Lawrence-Hensley Fruit Co.; H. L. Wolff, nurseryman.

Spokane National Apple Show

Regarding the National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash., November 15-20, Ren H. Rice, secretary-manager, says:

"The fact that the board of trustees of the National Apple show, Inc., has adopted the rules of the American Pomological society to govern the awards in all commercial contests is a matter of interest to every prospective exhibitor at the coming show, as it puts the scoring on a broader plane. Thus it narrows down to fruit against fruit and pack against pack, regardless of where it was grown. Another thing is that the judges' awards will be final."

"It is likely that H. E. Van Deman, now at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, who is conceded to be one of the foremost experts in the country, will be at the head of the judging department. We also expect to have five or six other prominent men on the board to make the awards."

Officers of the Idaho Investment Company, capitalized at \$100,000, to develop fruit lands, are: John Ennis, president; E. G. Johnson, vice president; J. W. Porterfield, Sioux City, Ia., secretary; J. L. Kennedy, treasurer; E. G. Johnson, general superintendent.

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FORGET
IT!**

We can supply your wants in
CHERRY
1 and 2 yrs.
PEACH
1 yr.
STANDARD PEAR
2 yrs.
SHRUBS
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2 yrs.
NORWAY SPRUCE
CAROLINA POPLAR
1 and 2 yrs.
A full line in addition to above

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Nursery
Company**

DAVENPORT
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1858
ESTABLISHED
1858

The Best Tree Digger on Earth



Write for Descriptive Circular and Prices to
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NURSERIES & ORCHARDS COMPANY
LOUISIANA, MO

Heikes-Huntsville-Trees

HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES



Huntsville, Ala.

For the Fall of 1909 and Spring of 1910
We Offer

Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches,
Roses, Pecans, Japanese Persimmons
and Magnolia Grandifolia

In Large Quantities as Usual

See Our Price List for Particulars.

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Vincennes Nurseries

W. C. REED, Prop.

VINCENNES, IND.

Offer for Fall 1909.

CHERRY TREES

Two Year in Car Lots

CHERRY TREES

One Year in Car Lots

Cherry Buds to Offer in Season in Any Quantity

ALSO GENERAL LINE OF OTHER NURSERY STOCK

R. C. PETERS & SONS

Ironshire, Maryland

(SUCCESSIONS TO)

W. M. Peters' Sons, Snow Hill, Md.

Bell Phone connections in Office. Telegraph Office, Berlin, Md.

Peach and Apple Trees, all the Leading Varieties. California Privet and Grape Vines

Send in Your List of Wants for Special Prices.

French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for the American trade. Pear and Crab Apple Seeds. Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs. Dutch bulbs—Gladioli. Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON, Chatenay,
Seine, France

GEO. E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, New York

Just say you saw it in *American Fruits*.

Cherry Trees Western Grown

Our Trees are vigorous; no signs of Fungus or Leaf Mould; well graded and prices right

European Plum

We have a fine assortment

Standard Pear

A good supply of standard sorts

Grape Vines Fredonia grown and up to grade. Good, clean stock

SHADE TREES

Ornamental Trees and Evergreens in large quantities

Write for Prices.

YOUNGERS & COMPANY

Geneva, Nebraska

THE L. Green & Son Co.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

SPECIALTIES FOR FALL 1909

A very choice lot of 2-yr. Standard and Dwarf Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach; also a nice lot of Norway Maples 8-10 and 10-12 ft., young, straight and right. Some two-year Currants; a nice assortment of nearly all kinds of Ornamentals.

Let us hear from you before placing your orders.

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.

Baltimore, Md.

We offer for Fall 1909 and Spring 1910

Apple, 1 and 2 year, leading varieties. Pear, Standard, Kieffer, Blight Proof, Koonce, Garber, etc. Peach 1 year, standard varieties. Peach 2 year, June buds. Cherry, 1 and 2 year on Mahaleb. Asparagus, best leading kinds, 1 and 2 year. Privet, California, 1 and 2 year, fine. Privet, Ibeta, 1 and 2 year. Strawberry Plants, best varieties. Grape Vines, 1 and 2 year, heavy on one year Concord. White Birch, 10-12 ft. fine. Silver Maple, 10-12 ft., 8-10 ft., 7-8 ft. Sugar Maple, 8-9 ft., 7-8 ft. Norway Maple, 7-8 ft., 6-7 ft. Poplars, Lombardy and Carolina, 1, 2 and 3 years. Catalpa Speciosa, 8-6 ft., fine. Weeping Willow, 8-9 ft., fine. Oriental Planes, 8-9 ft., fine.

We have a fine lot of Extra Heavy Shrubs, such as Hydrangea P. G., Welgas, assorted; Altheas, assorted; Judas Trees, Spireas, assorted; Eulalias, Snowballs, Lilacs, Strawberry Tree.

In large shade trees we have Sugar Maples, Elms, Box Elder, Catalpas, Evergreens, Roses, etc.

Would accept orders to bud Peach on contract. Can commence shipping October 1st., or earlier. Send us your Want List.

FAIRFIELD NURSERIES FRUIT AND SEED FARMS

Offer for fall 1909 and spring 1910—Grape Vines, one and two years old, varieties largely Moore's Early, Concord and Niagara. Also Scarlet or Crimson Clover Seed and Cow Peas. Free from weed seeds, recleaned and guaranteed first class.

Correspondence Solicited

Price List Upon Request

CHARLES M. PETERS

P. O. Address, SALISBURY,

Wicomico Co., MD.

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Long Distance Phone and Telegraph, Salisbury, Md.



This is the Largest and Finest Field of California Privet in America

The Basis of Harrison Quality

Why Our Stock Excels

WE HAVE GRADUALLY INCREASED on the growing of California Privet from year to year until today we have the largest and most complete assortment of sizes of Privet of any firm in America. We have Privet of one, two and three years. The two and three year stock has been cut within three inches of the ground and this has caused it to throw out an abundance of sprouts.

We find many of our two year plants have from twelve to twenty branches, which is unusual. We attribute this to the fact that the Privet was cut near the ground early in the season and has been thoroughly cultivated. These plants will be

taken up with our tree digger and we guarantee to give roots that will satisfy.

We invite every nurseryman in America to visit our Nurseries. We want to call special attention to a few features: Our shade trees, consisting of Norway Maples, Silver Maples, American Elms, and Catalpas.

Another Attraction is our ornamental stock, especially Norway Spruce and American Arbor Vitae.

FRUIT TREES. We have been growing fruit trees for more than twenty years; our specialties being Peach, Apple, and Pear. These varieties we have in most excellent condition and in sufficient quantity for you to make a choice selection

CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

Apples—100,000 two year buds on whole French roots, no better grown. All leading sorts. 6 to 7 ft. 1 inch and up. 5 to 6 ft. 3-4 to 6 ft. 5-8 to 5 ft. 1-2 and 3 to 4 ft.

20,000 one year budded on whole French root, all the leading commercial varieties: 4 to 6 ft. 4 to 5 ft. and 3 to 4 ft.

10,000 Dwarf Apples. 2 years. 4 to 5 ft. 5-8 and 3 to 5 ft. 1-2.

Peaches—200,000 one year from bud, smooth, well grown, first-class in every respect, all the leading varieties: 6 to 7 ft. 1 inch up 5 to 7 ft. 3-4 to 6 ft. 9-16 4 to 5 ft. 1-2 3 to 4 ft. 3-8 2 to 3 ft. and 1 to 2 ft.

Pears—20,000 Kieffer pear trees. We have the finest we have ever seen grow. 2 years grafted, 1 inch and up. 2-4 and up.

20,000 Kieffer pear, two year buds on French root 3-4 and up 5-8 to 3-4 1-2 to 5-8, 3 to 4 ft.

20,000 Kieffer pear, one year buds, 5,000 Garber pear, 5,000 Le Conte, 2 year buds.

25,000 Bartlett, two year buds on French root. 11-16 5-8 1-2 inch 3 to 4 ft. and 2 to 3 ft.

1,000 Seckel pear, 1,000 Clapp's Fav. 1,000 Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Manings, Lawson, Vermont, Koonce, Vicar, Dutchess, Belle Lucrative, Tyson, Rossney, Wilder.

Maples—6,000 Norway Maples.

100 10 to 12 ft. 2 inches. 100 8 to 10 ft. 1-1-2 inches, 300 7 to 8 ft. 1 to 1-1-4 inches. 500 6 to 8 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch. 5,000 6 to 8 ft. whips, once transplanted.

Silver Maples—100 10 to 12 ft. 2 inches. 100 10 to 12 ft. 1 1-2 inches. 2,500 8 to 10 ft. 1 to 1 1-2 inches, 2,500 7 to 8 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch. 1,000 6 to 7 ft. 5-8 to 3-4.

Cherries—50,000 two year budded, strictly first-class, sour: 3-4 and up 5-8 1-2 3 to 4 ft. 2 to 3 ft.

20,000 one year sour cherry trees 4 to 5 ft.

Sweet Cherry. 1,000 Black Tartarian, 1,000 Bigarreau, 100 Gov. Wood, 100 Windsor, 100 Yellow Spanish. 3-4 and up 5-8 and 5,000 one year.

Sweet Cherry. 5-8 4 to 5 ft. 1-2 inch, following varieties: Yellow Spanish, Black Tartarian, Gov. Wood, Windsor, Napoleon, Schmidt.

Plums—Two years, 2,000 Wickson, 300 Abundance, 300 Burbank, 3-4 and up. 20,000 plum, one year. 3-4 5-8 1-2 2 to 4 ft. of Abundance, Burbank, Wickson, Red June, Shropshire Damson, Bradshaw, Lombard and others.

Quince—200 Orange, 200 Champion, two years. 3 to 4 ft.

Dwarf Pears—1,000 Dutchess. 5-8 2,000 Bartletts. 5-8.

Grape Vines—Selected stock, one year. 50,000 Concord, one year No. 1. 50,000 Moore's Eye, one year No. 1. 10,000 Concord 2 years selected.

Curra—5,000 North Star, two years.

Privet—California Privet. The finest block of Privet grown in America. 1,000 4 to 5 ft. 3 yrs. 50,000 3 to 4 ft. 50,000 2-3 ft.

90,000 18 to 24 inches.

Privet. One year 50,000 18 to 24 inches. 50,000 12-18 inch. This Privet is well grown, extra fibrous roots and we guarantee satisfaction.

3,000 Carolina Poplars—100 10 to 12 ft. 2 inches. 100 10 to 12 ft. 1 1-2 inches. 1,000 8 to 10 ft. one inch, 1,500 7 to 8 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch. 1,000 6 to 8 ft. 5-8 to 3-4.

1,000 American Elm—100 10 to 12 ft. 2 inches. 500 8 to 10 ft. 1 1-2 inches. 500 7 to 8 ft. 1 1-2 inches.

1,000 Russian Mulberry—100 10 to 12 ft. 2 inches. 500 8 to 10 ft. 1 1-2 inches. 200 7 to 8 ft. 1 inch. 200 6 to 8 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch.

Spruce—2,000 Norway Spruce. No finer grown, transplanted with good roots, 10 of the 6 to 8 ft. 50 5-6 ft. 500 4 to 5 ft. 500 3-4 ft. 500 2 to 3 ft. 500 1 ft. and up.

10,000 Colorado Blue Spruce, transplanted. 100 3 ft. grades, 2 ft. and 1 ft.

10,000 Kosters Blue Spruce. 18 inches also 12 inches.

50 Hemlock Spruce. 4 to 5 ft. 3 to 4 ft.

American Arbor Vitae—1,000 4 to 5 ft. 3 to 4 ft. 2 to 3 ft. and 1 to 2 ft.

Blue Cedar—100 5 to 6 ft.

1,000 Glory of Boskoop. 18 inches, also 12 inches.

Bay Trees—50 Standards, 28 to 36 inch crowns. 10 to 48 inch stems.

Laurus Creans—50 (cherry Laurels) standard, symmetrical crowns, 3 to 4 ft. Dwarfs, 2 to 3 ft.

Azalia Mollis—15 to 20 inch buds, 12 inches.

Hydrangeas—P. G. 18 to 24 inches.

Roses—1,000 Baby Rambler. 3 yrs. field grown.

1,500 Roses, asstd. varieties, 2 yrs.; Helen Gould, Mad. Chas. Wood, Vick's Caprice, Archduke Eliz. of Austria, Etoile de France, Francis Hevet, Soeur de Wootton, Annee de Diesbach, Climb. Wootton, Climb. Meteor, Gules Margotin, Mad. Masson, Eugene Furst, Duke of Edinburgh, Meteor, Augustine Hale, Phila. Rambler, Crimson Rambler.

2,000 Catalpa—200 8 ft. 2 inches. 200 7 ft. 1 1-2 inches, 200 7 ft. 1 inch. 300 6 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch.

1,000 American Black Ash—100 12 ft. 2 inches, 300 10 ft. 1 1-2 inches, 300 8 ft. 1 inch. 300 7 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch.

1,000 Box Elder—100 12 ft. 2 inches, 300 10 ft. 1 1-2 inches, 300 8 ft. 1 inch. 300 7 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch.

1,000 American Linden—100 12 ft. 2 inches, 200 10 ft. 1 1-2 inches, 300 8 ft. 1 inch. 300 7 ft. 3-4 to 1 inch.

J. G. Harrison & Sons, - Berlin, Md.